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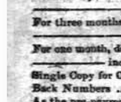

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| Instruction of Musquetry | | 1 0 |
| Carnley Regulations and Exercises | | 2 4 |
| Portraits (Carte de Visite) of the Princess and Prince of Wales. Plain, Rs. 14. Coloured | | 2 0 |
| Carte de Visite Albums, very neat and handsome. For 20, 30, and 50 potraits Rs. 7½ to | | 15 0 |
| Drawing Pins. Per dozen | | 0 8 |

24, Medow Street, Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

### Banks.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
*Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
*Chairman.*
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, ESQ.
*Deputy-Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, ESQ., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, ESQ.
THOMAS COTTERELL, ESQ.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, ESQ.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, ESQ.
WILLIAM HARRISON, ESQ.
DEANE J. HOARE, ESQ.
HENRY YOUNG, ESQ. (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

*Bankers.*

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rup.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ,, | 4 | do. | 1s. 11½d. | do. |
| ,, | 3 | do. | 1s. 11¾d. | do. |
| ,, | 2 | do. | 1s. 11¾d. | do. |
| ,, | 1 | do. | 1s. 11¾d. | do. |
| On Scotland ..... | | } On demand | 1s. 11¾d. | do. |
| On Ireland ..... | | | | |

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to parties at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negotiate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| do. | 9 | do. | do. | 5½ do. do. |
| do. | 6 | do. | do. | 5 do. do. |
| do. | 4 | do. | do. | 4½ do. do. |
| do. | 3 | do. | do. | 4 do. do. |

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 3 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"
R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 17th June 1863.

### COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.*
PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,591,000 (£343,640.)
*Head Office—14 Rue Bergère, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

*London Bankers.*
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY
*Offices—23, Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| On London | 6 months' sight | 2s. | 0d. per Rupee |
| ,, | 3 Do. | 1s. 11¾d. | ,, |
| ,, | On Demand | 1s. 11¾d. | ,, |
| On France | 6 months' sight | frs. 2-56 cts. | ,, |
| ,, | 3 Do. | Do. ,, 2-53 | ,, |
| ,, | On Demand | ,, 2-50 | ,, |

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 20th July 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH AND SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand, and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| On London at 6 months' sight | | | 2s. | 0d. |
| ,, | 4 | do. | 1s. | 11¾d. |
| ,, | 3 | do. | 1s. | 11¾d. |
| ,, | 2 | do. | 1s. | 11¾d. |
| ,, | 1 | do. | 1s. | 11¾d. |
| ,, | On demand | | 1s. | 11¾d. |
| Circular Notes | | | 1s. | 11d. |

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby

## Commercial.

### BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
*Monday, 10th August* 1863.

EXCHANGE.

| On what Place. | Terms. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|
| London Banks | 6 months' sight | 2s. 07/16d. |
| Do. Credits | Do. do. | 2s. 0¼d. |
| Do. Documents | Do. do. | 2s. 011/16d. |
| Calcutta | At sight | 100 |
| Madras | 30 days' sight | 99½ |
| China | 60 Do. do. | 230 per $100. |

SHARES.

| Names. | Paid up | Last Half-yearly Dividend. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | |
| Agra Bank | 500 | 5 pr. ct. | 140 prem. |
| Bombay Bank | 1,000 | 4½ do. | 175 prem. |
| Central Bank | 250 | 2½ do. | 70 prem. |
| Commercial Bank | 500 | 4 do. | 97 prem. |
| Chartered Bank of India, A. & China | 200 | 2½ do. | 50 premium. |
| Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China | 250 | 5 do. | 150 premium. |
| Oriental Bank Corporation | 250 | 8 do. | 160 pr. ct. pm. |
| Madras Bank | 1,000 | 4½ do. | 158 premium. |
| Royal Bank of India | 25 | ..... | 8 prem. |
| Press Cos. | | | |
| Agra & Press Co. | 11,000 | 1,800 per share. | Rs. 26,000 p. sh. |
| Colaba Press Co. | 2,700 | 00 do. | Rs. 6,200 p. sh. |
| Fort Press Co. | 3,667 | 575 per share. | Rs. 12,400 p. sh. |
| Hydraulic Press Co. | 4,000 | 550 per share. | Rs. 7,000 pm. p |
| Elphinstone Land & Press Co., A. Share | 6,000 | 250 per share. | Rs. 32,000 } pm |
| Do. do. B. „ | 5,000 | ..... | } share |
| Evere Press Co. | 250 | ..... | Rs. 1,500 „ |
| Victoria Land and Press Co. | 4,000 | ..... | Rs. 28,000 p. sh. |
| Bombay Press Co. | 500 | ..... | Rs. 1,500 prem. |
| Railway Cos. | | | |
| G. I. P. Railway Co Consolidated Stock | 218-3-0 | pr. ct. | Rs. 12 prem. |
| Do. New £20 shares | 130.14.0 | 2½ do. | Rs. 12 prem. |
| Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co. | 1,000 | 2½ do. | Nominal. |
| Spinning & Weaving Cos. | | | |
| Bombay, Spinning & Weaving Co. | 5 000 | 500 per share. | Par. |
| Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co. | 1,100 | ..... | Rs. 50 prem. |
| Manockjee Pittya Spinning & Weaving Co. | 850 | ..... | Rs. 75 prem. |
| Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co. | 2,500 | 140 Rs. p. share. | Rs. 500 prem. |
| Royal Spinning and Weaving Co. | 1,500 | ..... | Rs. 150 prem. |
| Victoria Spinning Co. | 5,000 | ..... | Rs. 250 prem. |
| Jafar Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited | 125 | ..... | Nominal. |
| Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co. | 5,000 | ..... | Nominal. |
| Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Co. | 2,500 | ... ... | Rs. 800 prem. |
| Colaba Land Co. | 10,000 | Rs. 12,00) | Rs. 29,000. |
| Throstle Mill Co. | 4,000 | ..... | Rs. 2,000 disct. |
| Bond & Warehouse. | ... | ... | Rs. 250 Prem. |

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan | | 104 |
| „ | Loan 1853-56 | 99¼ |
| „ | Loan in 1842-43 | |
| „ | Loan 1854-55 | |
| New Five Per Cent. Loan | | 109 |
| Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan | | 118½ |

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sovereigns, each | Rs. | 10-4 |
| Bank of England Notes | „ | 10-3 |
| Spanish Dollars | „ | 240 |
| Carolus | „ | 300 |
| Mexican Dollars | „ | 225 |
| German Crowns | „ | 213 |
| Five Franc Pieces | „ | 208 |
| Bar Silver | „ | 59½ |
| Gold Leaf | „ | 16-10-6 |

FREIGHTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To Liverpool (Cotton) | £2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d. | |
| „ (Seed) | £1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. | |
| To London (Cotton) | £2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. | |
| „ (Seed) | £2 7s. 6d to £2 10s. 0d. | |
| To China | No offers. | |
| To Clyde | | |
| To Hull | | |
| To Calcutta and back | Rs. 17 to 18. | |

(PRICES CURRENT (7th August 1863.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| COTTON at Colaba | | Per candy. |
| Broach and Surat New (ready-) | Rs. | 475 to 480 |
| New Dholleras, (ready-) | „ | 473 to 478 |
| New Bhownuggur, (ready) | „ | 475 to 478 |
| New Oomrawuttee | „ | 440 to 442 |
| New Comptа | „ | 455 |
| New Dharwar Sawginned | „ | 540 |
| New Barsee and Nuggur | „ | 430 to 442 |
| New Veerwal | „ | 430 to 435 |
| New Khandeish | „ | 405 to 410 |
| New Pornshee | „ | 455 |
| New Accote | „ | 459 |
| New Mangalore | „ | 455 |
| OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,600 to Rs. 1,620. | | |
| BDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. | | 6-14 per cwt. |
| Rapeseed, Guzerat ... „ | | 7 |
| Gingelly mixed (Black „ | | 35 to 36 |
| [and White) | „ | 36 to 37 |
| Niger | „ | 27 to 28 |

### REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

*(From the Bombay Gazette Overland Summary of August 8.)*

THE Monsoon progresses very favourably, and the accounts from the producing districts in the interior speak of a very good harvest this year.

Since our last report, the Import market has remained somewhat quiet and unchanged in position In the absence of any active speculative or actual demand, business in *Cotton Piece Goods* has been but trifling. Dealers show no disposition to operate, but holders are very firm, and former prices are consequently maintained. It is generally anticipated that at the close of the monsoon, there will be an improvement in the market, and an active resumption of business. *Yarns* continue in good request. *Metals* are improving in value and demand.

In the export market, a rather limited business has been doing. *Cotton* is moderately enquired for; the discouraging news of the American war received by the English telegrams *via* Galle have had little or no effect upon the market, the prices having been upheld by speculative operations on the part of Native merchants. *Linseed* barely maintains its former price, in consequence of the European advices.

IMPORTS.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—The market remains steady at former prices; and movements from the bazar are but very small. *Grey Shirtings* 40-in. up to 7lbs. weight have a rather languid enquiry, while 8½ lbs, and upwards are in demand at firm rates; 45-in. continue in favourable enquiry; 50 and 54-in, are scarce and in good demand. *Grey Longcloths* are scarce and wanted at full rates. *Grey Domestics* of short widths up to 18lbs are in favour at seventeen annas per lb, on an average, while others fetch fifteen to sixteen annas per lb. *Grey Drills* and *Printers* are extremely scarce, and being held by speculators, high prices are asked. *Grey T. Cloths* up to 6 lb. have an enquiry, at steady rates; higher weights are quoted lower. *Grey Cambrics* are scarce and firmly held. *Grey Madapollams* are dull and without improvement in price. *Grey Jaconets* of low qualities are scarce and wanted. *Grey Mulls* are but in small request at former rates. Grey Dhoties are scarce and wanted,—some kinds at higher values.

*Bleached Goods* are steady in position and value. Enquiry exists at former prices for common descriptions of *Shirtings, Dimities, Madapollams, Cambrics* and *Jaconets*. Small movements have taken place in *Mulls* at about previous rates. *Lappets* and *Colored Lappets* of common qualities are in demand. *Dhoties* are in demand; the Chintz border shew a rise in value; *Book Muslins* of common kinds are moderately enquired for.

*Dyed and Printed Goods* remain without improvement; and will probably continue so until the fair season opens. *Cambrics* are scarce and fetch full values. *Mulls* are also enquired for.

*Turkey Red Goods* show some improvement. For *Cambrics* there exists a little demand; so also for *Dimities*; *Twills* are scarce and wanted; plain *Mulls* in request at full rates; printed *Mulls* are dull. *Prints* in good enquiry.

The sales of the fortnight comprise:—

*(From the 24th ultimo to the 6th instant inclusive.)*

*Grey Shirtings.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. | A. P. |
| 1000 Pieces, | 45 in, 39 yds, | 9 lbs. | 12 | 4 0 p. pce. |
| 1000 „ | 45 in, 39 yds, | 10 | 13 | 4 0 |
| 200 „ | 45 in, 39 yds, | 8 | 10 | 4 6 |
| 2000 „ | 45 in, 39 yds, | 8 | 10 | 2 6 |
| 1250 „ | 45 in, 39 yds, | 8 | 10 | 3 0 |
| 850 „ | 45 in, 39 yds, | 8 | 10 | 4 0 |
| 250 „ | 40 in, 39 yds, | 6 | 7 | 13 0 |
| 1500 „ | 40 in, 39 yds, | 7 | 8 | 12 0 |
| 1600 „ | 40 in, 39 yds, | 8¼ | 9 | 13 0 |
| 6000 „ | 32 in, 24 yds, | 3-4 | 4 | 4 0 |
| 400 „ | 40 in, 39 yds, | 8¼ | 9 | 13 0 |
| 500 „ | 40 in, 39 yds, | 8¼ | 9 | 13 0 |
| 350 „ | 40 in, 39 yds, | 6¼ | 9 | 12 0 |
| 2300 „ | 40 in, 38 yds, | 6 8 | 8 | 4 0 |
| 700 „ | 45 in, 38 yds, | 7-4 | 9 | 8 0 |
| 1500 „ | 45 in, 38 yds, | 8 | 10 | 3 0 |
| 2500 „ | 45 in, 38 yds, | 10 | 13 | 1 0 |
| 2500 „ | 45 in, 38 yds, | 9 | 12 | 4 0 |
| 1000 „ | 50 in, 38 yds, | 10 | 12 | 14 0 |
| 1500 „ | 50 in, 38 yds, | 10 | 13 | 0 0 |
| 1500 „ | 54 in, 38 yds, | 11 | 13 | 8 0 |
| 500 „ | 60 in, 39 yds, | 12 | 13 | 4 0 |

*Grey T. Cloth.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4000 Pieces, | 30 in, 24 yds, | 4 lbs. | 4 | 8 6 |
| 2400 „ | 30 in, 24 yds, | 3½ | 4 | 4 0 |
| 200 „ | 30 in, 24 yds, | 4¼ | 4 | 15 0 |
| 2000 „ | 32 in, 24 yds, | 7 | 6 | 15 3 |
| 3400 „ | 27 in, 24 yds, | 5¾ | 6 | 2 0 |

*Grey Madapollams.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1500 Pieces, | 32 in, 24 yds, | 3-12 lbs. | 2 | 12 0 |

*Grey Domettes.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 Pieces. | 31 in, 24 yds, | 22 lbs. | 21 | 10 6 |
| 1600 „ | 40 in, 60 yds, | 21½ | 22 | 0 0 |

*Grey Jaconets.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3000 Pieces, | 45 in, 20 yds, | 2¾ lbs. | 4 | 4 0 |

*Grey Dhoties.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7000 Pairs, | 45 in, 10 yds, | (to arrive) | 3 | 0 0p. pair. |
| 800 Pieces, | 45 in, 20 yds, | | 3 | 5 0 |
| 800 „ | 45 in, 20 yds, | | 4 | 2 0 |
| 7000 „ | 40 in, 20 yds, | (No. 1 to 6) | 2 4 to 3 | 0 0 |

*Grey Printers.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1600 Pieces, | 27 in, 60 yds, | 5 lbs. | 8 | 2 0 |
| 100 „ | 27 in, 60 yds, | 7 | 9 | 4 0 |

*White Shirtings*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1000 Pieces, | 36 in, 40 yds, | | 8 | 8 0 |

*White Dhoties.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2230 Pairs, | 45 in, 10 yds, | (to arrive) | 3 | 2 0p. pair, |
| 300 „ | 45 in, 10 yds, | | 2 | 15 0 |

*White Mulls.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 Pieces, | 45 in, 20 yds, | No. 5 | 3 | 4 0 |
| 120 „ | 45 in, 20 yds, | „ 6 | 3 | 8 0 |
| 180 „ | 45 in, 20 yds, | „ 7 | 3 | 12 0 |
| 200 „ | 45 in, 20 yds, | „ 8 | 4 | 0 0 |

*White Lappets.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 300 Pieces, | 40 in, 10 yds, | | 3 | 0 0 |

*White Sarries.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1100 Pieces, | 45 in, 10 yds, | (to arrive) | 3 | 3 6p. pce |

*White Mulls Stripes.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 450 Pieces, | 40 in, 10 yds, | | 2 | 11 0 |

*Colored Lappets.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 300 Pieces, | 40 in, 10 yds, | | 1 | 10 0 |

*Turkey Red Mulls.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2500 Pieces, | 42 in, 20 yds, | | 5 | 8 0 |

*Turkey Red Cambrics.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2°0 Pieces, | 45 in, 24 yds, | | 9 | 4 0 |
| 530 „ | 24 in, 28 yds, | | 6 | 11 0 |
| 750 Doze. | Turkey Red Handkerchiefs at Rs. | | 2 | 10 0 p.doz |

YARNS.—The market remains firm, and both *Mule* and *Water* are in good demand, but without improvement in value; Nos. 20 to 40 attract more attention. *Dyed Yarns* are also in request, and improving in value. Sales are:

*Mule Twist.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 Bales | 300 lbs. | No. 30 | at As. | 18½ per lb. |
| 29 „ | 300 „ | „ 30 | „ | 18½ |
| 23 „ | 300 „ | „ 30 | „ | 18¾ |
| 6 „ | 300 „ | „ 40 | „ | 24½ |
| 55 „ | 3°0 „ | „ 40 | „ | 21½ |
| 17 „ | 3°0 „ | „ 40 | „ | 22 |
| 50 „ | 300 „ | „ 40 | „ | 22 |
| 10 „ | 300 „ | „ 40 | „ | 22 |
| 210 „ | 300 „ | „ 40 | „ | 22 |
| 25 „ | 300 „ | „ 40 | „ | 22 |
| 10 „ | 300 „ | „ 50 | „ | 25½ |
| 10 „ | 300 „ | „ 60 | „ | 28 |
| 10 „ | 300 „ | „ 50 | „ | 25 |
| 10 „ | 300 „ | „ 60 | „ | 28 |
| 16 „ | 300 „ | „ 30 | „ | 23 |
| 10 „ | 300 „ | „ 30 | „ | 21½ |

*Water Twist.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 Bales | 300 lbs. | No. 30 | „ | 22 |
| 16 „ | 300 „ | „ 30 | „ | 19½ |
| 10 „ | 300 „ | „ 30 | „ | 2½ |

*Mockwater Twist.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 00 Bales | 300 lbs. | Nos 30 | at As. | 19½ |

*Orange Twist.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13 Bales | 400 „ | „ 40, 50, 60 | at Rs. | 1-8½ |

*Green Twist.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 Bales | 400 lbs. | Nos. 40 | at Rs. | 1-9½ |

*Turkey Red Twist.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 Bales | 400 lbs. | Nos. 40 | at Rs. | 1-10½ |

*Imperial Red Twist.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 Bales | 300 lbs. | No. 30/60 | at Rs. | 1-15 |
| 68 „ | 300 „ | „ 30/60 | „ | 1-2 |
| 49 „ | 300 „ | „ 40/50 | „ | 2-1½ |
| 82 „ | 300 „ | „ 40/50 | „ | 2-2½ |
| 29 „ | 300 „ | „ 40/50 | „ | 2-2½ |
| 20 „ | 300 „ | „ 40/50/60 | „ | 2 |
| 40 „ | 300 „ | „ 40/50 | „ | 2-2½ |
| 40 „ | 300 „ | „ 40 | „ | 2-0½ |
| 28 „ | 300 „ | „ 40/50 | „ | 2-2 |

METALS.—The market manifests a better feeling. *Copper* has improved in demand, and higher rates are obtainable. *Yellow Metal* is firm at Rs. 44.—*Iron* has also participated in the rise; *British* and *Swedish Bars, Hoops* and *Sheet* are in better request at advanced rates; *Steel* remains firm. *Spelter* and *Tinplates*, however, are slightly lower. *Quicksilver* has been reduced in stocks and enquired for. *Lead-pigs* have attracted more attention, but *Sheets* are in unchanged position. Sales are:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. | A. P. |
| 400 Cwt. | Copper Braziers | | 58 | 8 0 p. cwt. |
| 400 „ | „ | Do. | 59 | 0 0 |
| 600 „ | „ | Sheathing | 57 | 0 0 |
| 700 „ | „ | Tiles | 57 | 8 0 |
| 500 „ | „ | Do. | 56 | 4 0 |
| 500 „ | „ | Do. | 56 | 5 0 |
| 500 „ | Yellow Metal Brazier | | 43 | 2 0 |
| 1000 „ | Spelter | | 9 | 5 0 |
| 6000 Bundles. | Square Nail rod | | 26 | 0 0 p.cdy. |
| 600 „ | Steel Swedish | | 8 | 10 0 |
| 100 Bolles. | Quicksilver | | 42 | 0 0 p. md. |

COCHINEAL is moderately selling at Rs. 1-12 as. to Rs. 1-14 as.

SAFFRON has improved in enquiry and value; it is now quoted Rs. 18 to 18½.

COALS are saleable at Rs. 12 to 14, and *Coke* at Rs. 14 to 17 according to quality.

SEWING THREAD is in better request at improved rates.

BEER continues dull.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Since the departure of the last main the prices advanced a little owing to the receipt of favourable advices from Liverpool, but subsequently they received, on the arrival of later news by the Galle telegram, though not to the extent anticipated, further downward tendency, having been checked by a few Native speculators who have come forward as buyers. During the fortnight very little business has been done for export; Natives are chiefly the shippers, the European houses at present holding back. Stocks are moderate. Sales reported are:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. | per candies. |
| 50 | Candies | Dholleras | | 478 |
| 59 | „ | Do. | | 482 |
| 75 | „ | Do. | | 482 |
| 100 | „ | Do. | | 485 |
| 75 | „ | Do. | | 477-8 |
| 100 | „ | Do. | | 480 |
| 100 | „ | Do. | | 485 |
| 100 | „ | Do. | | 484 |
| 75 | „ | Do. | | 482-483 |
| 150 | „ | Do. | | 483-485 |
| 100 | „ | Do. | | 475 |
| 200 | „ | Oomrawuttee | | 442 (without selection.) |
| 50 | „ | Poreabunder | | 460 |
| 150 | „ | Do. | | 461 |
| 25 | „ | Do. | | 457 |
| 100 | „ | Do. | | 460 |
| 200 | „ | Vingorla | | 462-8 |

WOOL.—Is in active demand. Stocks of good quality are small, and easily obtain higher rates. Inferior qualities can be had at our quotations.

OILSEEDS.—The demand for *Linseed* has slackened, and the prices are in favour of buyers, owing to the less favourable advices from England. In other seeds there is nothing doing, and prices are merely nominal.

COFFEE.—The Market is without transactions on account of the rainy weather; and prices remain Rs. 11 to 11½ for *Malabar*; and Rs. 12½ to 13 for *Mocha*.

SALTPETRE and MADDER-ROOT remain unaltered in position and value.

OPIUM.—Accounts from China are by no means encouraging—but market here continues well supported owing to scarcity of good drug in the place. We quote to-day Rs. 1615 for first quality.

FREIGHTS.

Last mail we had to report upon a dull and depressed Freight Market; and the past fortnight has shown the market to be even more depressed than then represented; but latterly the high rates current in Calcutta have attracted the attention of shippers there and the amount of tonnage in port has been considerably decreased by the charter of a large number of vessels to proceed to that port and back or to load home for Europe; so that it is probable that we have reached the turning point, and if the incoming mail brings advices of a higher Cotton Market at home, a considerable advance in rates will probably ensue.

*For Liverpool.*—Rates at one time declined to £1-10-0, but towards the close are again firmer and the market closes stiffly at our quotations.

*For London.*—We have nothing to report and the small amount of tonnage loading is quite equal to the requirements of the trade passing.

The following list of engagements will best illustrate the amount of business done.

*Glendevon*, 942 tons, hence to Madras and Calcutta and home to London at Rs. 7 and £3-10-0.

*Castlemaine*, 1361 tons, three ports on the Madras Coast to London at £3-0-0.

*Lochnagar*, 1225 tons, Akyab to the United Kingdom or Continent with Rice at £4, and £4-10-0.

*Cyclops*, 882 tons, Tuticorin to Liverpool, with a cargo of Cotton at £3-15-0.

*Miriam*, 972 tons, Maulmain with Timber to the United Kingdom at £4-7-6.

*Marseilles*, 1129 tons, two ports on the North Coast of Java to the United Kingdom or Continent at £4-7-6.

*Leonard*, 1476 tons, Calcutta to Bombay, Mauritius, Hongkong or Shanghae upon private terms.

*Eliza Bencke*, Rs. 18 per ton with port charges to Calcutta and back.

*Dragoon*, Calcutta to London full cargo at £3-12-6 per ton.

We quote rates as follows:—

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool... | Cotton | £2 | 0 | 0 to £2 | 5 | 0 per ton. |
| | Seeds | £1 | 17 | 6 to £2 | 0 | 0 „ |
| London..... | Cotton | £2 | 15 | 0 to £3 | 0 | 0 „ |
| | Seeds | £2 | 7 | 6 to £2 | 10 | 0 „ |
| China | | | | | | |
| Clyde | | No offers. | | | | |
| Hull | | | | | | |

### MONEY MARKET AND EXCHANGE.

THE money market continues very easy. The last return of the Bank of Bombay was exceedingly favourable, and it was generally anticipated the Directors at their weekly meeting would have reduced the rates of discount, which, however has not been done. Speculation in the shares of Joint Stock Banks and Companies continues unabated; but it is not expected so survive the monsoon, as there will probably be a demand for money on the opening of the fair season when business in imports and exports is resumed.

The last return of the Bank is as follows:—

*Liabilities.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital | Rs. | 52,25,000 |
| Public Deposits | „ | 42,49,695 |
| Other Deposits | „ | 2,06,79,128 |
| Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding | „ | 5,27,248 |
| Rest | „ | 5,18,712 |
| | Rupees... | 3,11,09,783 |

*Assets.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities | Rs. | 43,79,427 |
| Credit Accounts on do. do. | „ | 18,36,655 |
| Bills discounted | „ | 60,19,948 |
| Dead Stock | „ | 489,367 |
| Balances with Branches and Agents | „ | 65,64,016 |
| Govt. Reserve | „ | 2,49,695 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | „ | 1,16,60,675 |
| Rupees... | | 3,11,99,783 |

*Government Securities* continue neglected, and the quotations remain at Rs. 99½ for *Fours*; Rs. 109 for *Fives*; and Rs. 118½ for *Fives-and-a-half*.

*Exchange* on England ranged for this mail at about the same quotations as last, and close firm at 2s. 0-7/16d. for *Bank Bills*; 2s. 0⅛d. for *Credits*; and 2s. 0-11/16d. for *Documents*.

On Calcutta, the rates are for 60 days' sight Bill Rs. 98 7/8 and for sight Bills Rs. 99 7/8.

On China, the rates are nominally Rs. 230 per 100 dollars.

## Shipping.

### BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

| DATE. | SHIPS. | COMMANDERS. | FROM |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. 8 | Maharaz (s) | Kidder | Persian Gulf 22 July |
| | Semiramis (s) | Kennolly | Lacadavie Island. |

DEPARTURES.

| DATE. | SHIPS. | COMMANDERS. | TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. 8 | Pocahontas | Lincoln | Calcutta. |
| | Marinus | Keenan | Kurrachee. |
| | Octavia | Bristow | Calcutta. |
| | Southern Belle | Bryce | Liverpool. |
| | Lady Franklin | Nacoda | Penang & Singapore |
| 9 | Empire of Peace | Shaw | Liverpool. |
| | Marseilles | Clement | Batavia. |
| | Ganjam | Durand | Kurrachee. |
| | Morning Light | Gillies | Liverpool. |
| | Benares (s) | Gribble | Aden and Suez. |

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Maharaz*, from Persian Gulf.—Lieut. Hastings and 22 deck.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The Ship *Atiet Rahimon*, for Malabar Coast and Calcutta, began to load on Saturday last.

### DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 8TH AUGUST 1863.

*For London.*

*Bucephalus.*—35 chests Mother of Pearl Shells, 105 cwt., 84 chests Olibanum, 252 cwt., 9 chests Gum Arabic, 27 cwt., Hurridass Soolaidass.

*Defiance.*—1 case Plated Ware and Manilla Cigars, 1 case China Tea, 20 lbs., Robert Frith and Co.

*City of Glasgow.*—125 bales Cotton, 40½ cwt., F. Chambers; 49 bales Orchillaweed, 173 cwt. 2 qrs. 21 lbs., Morarjee Poonja; 12½ bales Orchillaweed, 43 cwt., Navjeebhoy Mcmud Sons and Co.

*For Liverpool.*

*Dalkeith.*—211 bales Cotton, 738½ cwt., Cursondass Vullubdass; 18 bales Wool, 5½ cwt., Fernandies; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Ruschurdass Canjee.

*Star of Brunswick.*—59 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Jaynarayon Dhunraz; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Hajee Khetsey.

*Lewchew.*—43 bales Cotton, 150½ cwt., Gunsy Tricum 19 bales Cotton, 66½ cwt., John, Barretto and Co.; 80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Hajee Khetsey.

*Convest.*—34 bales Cotton, 119 cwt., Megjee Narrongee; 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Mooljee Munjee.

*Zoboah.*—14 bales Cotton, 49 cwt., Dinshaw Bhicajee; 106 bales Cotton, 87 cwt., Cooverjee Ludha.

*City of London.*—30 bales Cotton, 103 cwt., Withuldass Cooverjee; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., C. N. Cama and Co.; 120 bales Cotton, 220 cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.

*Duke of Newcastle.*—61 bales Cotton, 213½ cwt., Mooljee Jamjee; 600 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Lawrence and Co.; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Framjee Jamasjee; 400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Bacherdass Ambaleedas.

*Negotiator.*—20 bales Cotton, 70 cwt., Narronjee Mowjee.

*Gerfave Berg.*—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 665 bundles Sursee Seed, 332½ cwt., Rowchund Amoolnck.

*For Madras.*

Steamer *Emeu.*—1 case C. Shawls, 45 pieces, Govindram Muthsoradass.

### BENGAL.

*(Calcutta Government Gazette, July 29.)*

THE undermentioned Medical Officers having completed twenty years' actual service to be Surgeons-Major from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of the 13th January 1860, and General Order by the Governor General No. 10A., dated 26th December 1860:—

Surgeon John Price Kelly, 1st July 1863.
Surgeon John Barton Harrison, M. D., 13th April 1863.

Surgeon-Major Charles Gould Andrews, of the Medical Department, is allowed leave of absence from the 21st May to the 21st instant, to visit Bombay preparatory to applying for leave of absence on Sick Certificate to Europe under the new Regulations.

Simla, the 18th July 1863.

Mr. F. J. Williams, Probationary Assistant Engineer, attached to the First Division, Northern Road, Central Provinces, is promoted to the grade of Assistant Engineer, Second Class, with effect from the 1st May 1863.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 27th July 1863.

On and after the 1st of June 1863, a Floating Light-Ship will be moored *inside the Little Basses Reef*:—The centre of Rocks bearing S. b. W. ½ W., distance about one-third of a mile.

It will exhibit a Flashing Light between the hours of sunset and sunrise, at intervals of one minute and a half.

It is 33 feet above the Sea, and from the horizon dips at 7 miles; to a ship within that distance, in fine weather, it does not entirely disappear; and is visible 11 miles from a ship's deck of 18 feet elevation.

DAN. BLYTH, Master Attendant.

Master Attendant's Office, Galle.

Published for general information.

By order,

H. D. WILLIAMS, under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 17th July 1863.

*Notifications.*—The appointment of Superintending Engineer, Central Provinces, is abolished, and the following Divisions of Public Works in those Provinces will be placed under the charge of a Superintendent of Works:—

1st Division, Northern Road.
2nd „ „
Saugor Division. „ „

Captain A Calell, R. E., Executive Engineer, First Class, Northern Road Division, Central Provinces, is appointed Superintendent of Works, with special charge of the above Divisions.

Mr. J. W. O'Donnell, Executive Engineer, Southern Road, Central Provinces, is transferred to the 1st Division, Northern Road, vice Captain Cadell.

Captain A. G. Priestley, Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, Second Class, Nerbudda Western Provinces, is transferred to the Central Provinces, and posted to the Southern Road Division, vice Mr. O'Donnell.

Captain Sir E Leeds, Bart, Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, Second Class, Moulmein Division, British Burmah, is transferred to the North-Western Provinces, vice Captain Priestley.

Captain E. J. L. Twynam, Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, Third Class, Arracan Division, British Burmah, is transferred to the Moulmein Division, vice Captain Sir E. Leeds.

Lieutenant H. G. Puckle, Madras Staff Corps, Assistant Engineer, First Class, Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Southern Road Division, until relieved by Captain Priestley.

Lieutenant H. W. Clark, R. E., Probationary Assistant Engineer, Central Provinces, is posted to the 1st Division, Northern Road.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The 22nd July 1863.

The following copy of a Military Letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 152 of the 24th April 1863, is published for general information:—

Military.—No. 152.

India Office, London, the 24th April 1863.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL,

MY LORD,—I have received and considered in Council your letter No. 75, dated 19th February 1863, requesting explicit instructions as to the Rules under which leave of absence is to be granted to Officers of the new Royal Artillery and new Line Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry.

2. Your inquiry relates to two distinct subjects,—

1. The Regulations under which leave of absence is to be granted to Officers of the new Brigades of Artillery and new Line Regiments.

2. The application of the Furlough Rules in determining the claims of these Officers to Pension.

3. In regard to the first of these points, it was determined, in reply to No. 79 of the published question, that Officers of the new Line Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry would be under Her Majesty's Regulations generally.

4. They would be therefore necessarily under the new Furlough Rules, while their Corps remained in India, in the sense in which Officers of Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India are under those Rules.

5. The same applies to the Officers of Artillery.

6. As these Officers were thus brought under the Regulations of Her Majesty's Service as regards leave, it followed that leave should be granted according to the practice obtaining in the British service; but you were informed in my Despatch No. 291 of the 14th August 1862, that, in order that the claims of these Officers to Indian Pension might be duly ascertained and recorded, I had suggested to His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief that exchanges, casualties, leave of absence (under the Indian Regulations), and other circumstances affecting the interests and claims of the Officers in question, should be communicated to this Office, or to the Governments in India, as the case might be.

7. It was intended by this Rule not that the Governments of the several Presidencies in India should grant leave to Officers of these Regiments as heretofore, when they belonged to the Local Service, but that the Commander-in-Chief should communicate to the Government all cases of such leave with a view to the determination of their claims to Pension.

8. On the same occasion I informed you with reference to the Officers of Engineers, that, as the Governments in India had retained a prior claim to their services, it would be necessary that the grant of leave of absence, in their case, should be regulated by the practice then in force, and that no change should be made in this respect.

9. With regard to the application of the Furlough Rules to a consideration of claims to Pension on the part of Officers of Artillery and Engineers and new Line Regimens, you have justly observed that under all circumstances, the Rules, as to the service required for Pension, will be complied with, that is that no time passed on leave beyond the amount sanctioned by the Furlough Regulations will count as service towards pension.

10. In this respect, therefore, the position of these Officers will remain unaltered by their transfer to the British Army.

11. The amount of leave to be deducted from their service for Pension will depend on the Furlough Rules which they may have chosen, and it will be necessary that the Commanders-in-Chief of the several Presidencies should be careful to require that every Officer who has not yet made his selection should do so (the same being reported to Government) on the first occasion of his making application for leave of absence.—I have, &c.,

C. WOOD.

H. W. NORMAN, Lieut.-Col.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, with the Gov. General.

## Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

*No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.*

BIRTHS.

At Poona, on the 4th August, the wife of Mr. J. D. Harrison, of a daughter.

At Poona, on the 6th August, the wife of Mr. John A. Cross, of the Uncovenanted retired list, of a son.

At Poona, on the 5th August, the wife of Mr. Supervisor Fain, Department of Public Works, of a son.

On the 2nd August, at Neemuch, the wife of Edward Gilbert Peyton, Lieut. 106th Light Infantry, of a daughter.

On the 3rd August, at Gogo, Katteywar, the wife of J. B. Pelle, Esq., H. M. Bombay Civil Service, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 26th July, the wife of Mr. James Sweet, of a daughter.

At 11, Fairlie Place, on the 30th July, the wife of Archibald Hills, Esq., of Katchee Katta, of a son.

At Burdwan, on the 28th July, Mrs. Samuel Wright, of a daughter.

At Secunderabad, on the 29th July, the wife of Staff Serjeant R. Butler, of a daughter

MARRIAGE.

At the Free Church of Scotland, on Saturday 8th of August, by the Revd. G. Bowen, Wm. Ashdown, Esq., C. E. Public Works Department, to Eliza Hannah, fifth daughter of H. Miles, Esq, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.

DEATHS.

On the 28th July, at Hyderabad, Sind, John Smeeton Allanby, Esq., M.D. Assistant Surgeon 95th Regt.

On the 2nd August, at Belgaum, of acute dysentery, Emma Dorothy, wife of the Revd. John Churchill, M.A., Chaplain of Belgaum.

At Furneah, on the 22nd July, E. D. Forbes, Esq., of Rhaikpore Factory, aged 48 years.

At Chunar, on the 27th July, Surgeon Major H. Draper, Garrison Surgeon.

At Cuttack, on the 21st July, Ellen, Mary Winifred, and Sarah Ann Katherine Downes, twin sisters, aged 5 months.

At Bangalore, on the 2nd August, Pensioned Apothecary J. Swaris, aged 49 years.

At Bangalore, on the 2nd August, Mr. Jacob, Prahl Birch, of Tranquebar, aged 58 years 3 months and 5 days.

## Military.

### BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 8.

Raines, Brigadier, on duty from Hyderabad, Sind.
Fulton, Lieut. G. G. H., 7th Regt. N. I., on leave, from Poona.
Compton, Lieut. Col., Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 8.

Eales, Captain G. D., Staff Corps, attached 25th Regt. N. I.,

## L A W.

### HIGH COURT.

*Business for disposal this day.*

(BEFORE THE HONORABLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

*Suits for further hearing and final disposal.*

178 Babajee Cassinath and another *vs.* Surrufally Furjoobhoy and another. (Part heard)

166 Charles Cutts *vs.* B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

132 Dawjee Dharsey and another *vs.* Mooljee Soda and another.

175 Mooljee Ramjee *vs.* Nursey Kessowjee and others.

205 Jeewun Moorarjee *vs.* Tricumdass Moorarjee.

260 Wamonrow Ramchunder *vs.* David Stewart.

S. COMPTON, Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's Office, 8th August 1863.

### HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

*Thursday, 6th and Friday 7th August* 1863.

(BEFORE SIR J. ARNOULD, KT.)

*Ghellabhoy Puddumsey and another* vs. *Pudmabaee, Poma Kheema, and Motee Hukma.*

Mr. Green, instructed by Messrs. Kelly and Hore, for plaintiffs, and the two last defendants.

Mr. White and Mr. Dunbar, instructed by Mr. Macfarlane, for defendant Pudmabaee.

Mr. Green, in opening the case, stated that he represented the plaintiffs and the two Marwaree defendants who had a like interest in the suit against Pudmabaee for the specific performance of a contract. The plaint set forth a Marathee agreement, dated 23rd June, 1862, executed by Pudmabaee, widow of one Kessow Ramjee, for the sale of a house at Chinch Bunder to the defendant Poma Kheema and Moteeram Hukma. It stated the payment of Rs. 201 by the Marwarees to Pudmabaee, as earnest money, and also a further sum of Rs. 500 on account of the purchase money. By an agreement, dated in August 1862, the Marwarees contracted to sell the same to the plaintiffs, who paid Rs. 200 as currency money. Plaintiffs caused to be prepared by the Marwarees and Pudmabaee a deed of conveyance, which however Pudmabaee refused to execute and hence the suit. The issues raised by Pudmabaee were, that she was induced to make the agreement by the fraud of the Marwarees, that by terms of the agreement she was entitled to rescind the contract, and that Rs. 500 were not paid to her on account of the purchase money. Pudmabaee contracted to sell the house for Rs. 10,201 to the Marwarees who assigned their interest in the same to the plaintiffs for Rs. 11,760. On the 14th August 1862, plaintiffs received a notice from Jeevun, brother of Pudmabaee, warning them against the purchase, as he claimed a share in the house. In a letter dated the 10th October, Pudmabaee's solicitor called upon the Marwarees to prepare and tender a deed of conveyance the next day, and threatening, in default, to rescind the contract. This, the learned counsel said, was an unreasonable requisition, and not valid, time not being an essence of contract in equity. [His Lordship said that there was authority to the contrary, he should hold a day's time to be unreasonable]. On the 11th October, the Marwarees wrote that the draft conveyance was prepared, and they requested Pudmabaee to forward the abstract of title without delay. Pudmabaee and the Marwarees attended the office of plaintiff's attorney to cause advertisements to be published. She denied all knowledge of the claim set up by her brother, and produced a release given by him. The deed was in possession of the mortgagee, one Edaljee Nanabhoy, who would not part with it unless the interest in arrears were paid, and the Marwarees thereupon advanced Rs. 590 to Pudmabaee on account of the purchase money. Pudmabaee gave some papers to the Marwarees, and a deed of conveyance was prepared and tendered to her with the purchase money, but she put off executing it. The learned counsel said there was no question of privity of contract, for, the plaintiffs sued as transferees of *ses que* trust. The benefit of a contract may be assigned in equity, and the assignee may claim specific performance of the contract, making the assignor a party in the suit.

Several witnesses were examined for the plaintiffs to support the foregoing statement of counsel.

Mr. Dunbar, for defendant Pudmabaee, contended that she had no privity of contract with plaintiffs. Plaintiffs were not assignees to the contract, but they were parties who entered into a separate and distinct contract with the Marwarees. The proper thing for plaintiffs was to have filed a suit against the Marwarees, or for the Marwarees to have sued Pudmabaee. Before plaintiffs were entitled to recover, they must prove that they took all the proper steps for the purchase of the house from Pudmabaee and completing the contract. They were not prompt, they took no steps until the 10th October, 1862, when Mr. Macfarlane wrote to the Marwarees calling upon them to bring the deed and complete the contract. The deed being with the mortgagee, Pudmabaee could not legally have effected a conveyance at the time. They tendered to her a conveyance on the 16th October which was improper and illegal. On the 21st October, Pudmabaee tendered back the earnest money, but they took no steps and the matter stood over, until February when they filed this suit. The payment of Rs. 500 was not for purchase money of the house; the sum was advanced on an account between Pudmabaee and the Marwarees. After commenting upon the probabilities of the case, the learned counsel remarked that the Marwarees had not the purchase money, and that they were not prepared to execute the conveyance. The plaintiffs were bound to get the reconveyance from mortgagee, but they had not done so. Pudmabaee was not bound to do so.

Four witnesses were examined by Mr. Dunbar, to shew that Pudmabaee had insisted upon the insertion of a month's time in the contract paper; that the Marwarees put off paying the purchase money from time to time; that the Rs. 500 formed no part of the purchase money; and that the house was of the value of between Rs. 17,000 and Rs. 20,000.

His Lordship decided that as against the defendant Pudmabaee, specific performance must be enforced. The conveyance must be executed, and an endorsement of reconveyance made and on those two conditions being fulfilled, the money may be paid to Pudmabaee, and through her to the mortgagee; Mr. Macfarlane and Mr. Kelly to arrange about the details of the transfer of the property. The Rs. 500 advanced by the Marwarees not to be deducted from the purchase money, but the Rs. 200 earnest money may be so deducted. No order as to costs or interest.

### HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

*Monday, 3rd August* 1863.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE NEWTON AND MR. JUSTICE TUCKER.)

AN ACTION FOR MAINTENANCE.

Balcristna Moodliar, Appellant and Meenakshma, Respondent.

Mr. Shantaram appeared for Appellant.

Mr. Fuckeerappa for Respondent.

This suit was instituted by the respondent against her husband, the appellant for maintenance, in pursuance of an agreement passed to her by him, by which he stipulated to pay her four rupees per month; and eight rupees a year for clothing. The Principal Sudder Ameen at Dharwar decided that the agreement in question was invalid as it was obtained by force against the will of Balcrustna, but he considered that the husband was liable for the wife's maintenance, and he accordingly awarded maintenance at the rate of three rupees a month. In appeal the Judge of Dharwar held the agreement valid, as no physical force had been used, though the husband was hemmed in with difficulties by the father of the wife, and therefore allowed the claim of the wife as preferred in the lower Court.

In arguing the special appeal, Mr. Shantaram pointed out by the Hindoo Law, which alone under the circumstances the court below was bound to administer, physical force was not absolutely necessary for invalidating a contract, but if it could be shown that the contract was obtained under circumstances in which he could not give an intelligent consent; and it was abundantly clear in this case that the husband had been threatened with excommunication and all the persecution which the head man of a caste could inflict unless he passed the agreement. Secondly, that even if the agreement be held valid notwithstanding the above objection, still it was illegal as it was opposed to the rule of Hindoo law which rendered it the duty of the wife to live with her husband; whereas the effect of the agreement was to separate the husband, and the wife and to create practical divorce between them.

The Court, however, affirmed the decree stating that in their opinion such force had not been used against the husband as would entitled him to avoid the agreement. The husband was desirous of contracting a second marriage, and as was quite natural, the father of the first wife threw certain difficulties in his way, and the husband in order to obviate those difficulties, passed the agreement which he most fulfil. Without deciding the question whether it was competent to the wife to live apart from the husband, the court came to the conclusion up the agreement that was he bound to pay the maintenance which he had agreed to.

Decree affirmed with costs.

### REPLY OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY TO THE CHARGES OF GOVERNMENT.

No. 3166 OF 1863.

To Lieut.-Colonel H. RIVERS,

Secretary to Government Railway Department.

SIR,—The Committee of Directors having referred to the Acting Traffic Manager, for a full explanation, of the report recently made by the Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways on the state of the Traffic on the Concan Line, North Eastern Division, have received from that officer a report on the subject, dated the 7th instant, of which they deem it right to transmit Extracts herewith.

2. In their Resolution of the 22nd ultimo on Captain Trevor's Report, Government remark that "it is much to be regretted the Committee did not apply for an experienced Traffic Manager on Mr. Cooper's resignation last October; even if they had proposed to make Mr. Lowe, Traffic Manager, they ought to have applied for some one to succeed him."

3. I am desired to point out that Mr. Cooper, the late Traffic Manager, did not resign his appointment in October last, as stated in the Resolution, but on the 21st of January last, and that when the Committee accepted Mr. Cooper's resignation, which they did with regret, they at once decided to apply to the Board of Directors in London for a new and duly qualified Traffic Manager from England, which was accordingly done by the following Mail.

4. Pending the arrival of the new Traffic Manager, Mr. Lowe, the 1st Assistant Manager, who had, on a previous occasion, acted for some months in the higher appointment, was, with the full approval of Government, as conveyed by their Resolution of 26th January, appointed to take charge of the duties of the chief position.

5. Mr. Lowe, as 1st Assistant Traffic Manager, was the officer on whom those duties would naturally devolve, by the resignation of the Traffic Manager; and there could not, at the time, have been any question as to the propriety of his being nominated, temporarily, to act in the chief position.

6. Government therefore having been fully acquainted with the arrangement, and having formally approved of the same, it was with some surprise that the Committee read the expression of regret in the Government Resolution "that the Committee did *not* apply for an experienced Traffic Manager on Mr. Cooper's resignation."

7. Government must also be aware that the Committee, having applied for another Traffic Manager, it was quite unnecessary to indent for some one to succeed Mr. Lowe, as 1st Assistant Traffic Manager, as Mr. Lowe would, himself, continue to hold that position.

8. The Committee having the interests of the public at heart, cannot but deeply regret the unsatisfactory results of the working of the Traffic of the Railway, during the last few months. Government, however who have an officer specially deputed to attend the Meetings of the Committee of Directors, must equally with the Committee, be fully aware of the difficulties the officers of the Traffic Department have had to contend with, and which are specifically referred to by the Acting Traffic Manager in his report.

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9. The Committee will not go so far as to say that the reasons furnished by the Acting Traffic Manager altogether afford a justification for the state of affairs referred to by the Deputy Consulting Engineer; there can, however, be no doubt whatever that the exceedingly limited area of the Boree Bunder Terminus has been, as is stated by the Acting Traffic Manager, one of the principal causes of the detention of Goods on the Railway.

10. The attention of Government has been frequently drawn to the urgent necessity for adequate accommodation for the proper working and development of the Traffic at Boree Bunder, Byculla, and other stations; and it must be evident that unless proper accommodation be accorded, it is in vain to expect that the large and increasing Traffic of the Railway can be carried on with satisfaction either to the Government, the public, or to the Company; nor can the Railway Company be expected to take upon themselves the responsibility for a result against which they have all along striven.

11. It will also be in the recollection of Governmetn that so far back as the 15th of January last, the Committee applied to them for sanction to the appointment of two experienced District Traffic Managers as a preliminary to the appointment of a further number for the better supervision of the Traffic both in Goods and Passengers. The Committee then felt, and they still feel, that the appointment of such Officers was highly necessary, as, with the continued extension of the Railway, the Committee could foresee that it would be impracticable for the Traffic Manager, or his Assistants, to give that close, personal attention to the Traffic of so large an extent of line as each District would require. Government, however, thought it better that the question of those appointments should be *deferred* until the arrival of the new Traffic Manager from England.

12. The Committee have every reason to believe that if two officers of the class indicated had been in charge of the North Eastern and South Eastern Divisions respectively, a marked improvement would have been manifested in the manipulation of the Traffic of those Districts.

13. The Committee cannot refrain from observing, generally, in reply to the remarks of Government, that there are matters from time time occurring, in which a trivial expenditure, immediately and judiciously applied, whether in supplying a want at a station, or increasing the salary of a deserving servant, whose services the Company might otherwise lose, would be for the Company's and the public interest, and conduce, on the whole, to the improvement of the stations, and the efficiency of the Staff. But it is unnecessary to state that, under the present system, strictly adhered to, and enforced by Government, the Committee, although regarded as directly responsible for the proper management of the undertaking, are precluded from expending a single rupee of the Company's Funds, for which they are Trustees, without the delay of obtaining, in the first instance, the formal sanction of Government. It cannot therefore be surprising that with the knowledge of this restriction upon the Committee's authority, the Company's officers are discouraged in making recommendations for expenditure, in which, as before stated, if immediately granted would, the Committee are fully assured, be advantageous to the Company.

Government having permitted the publication of Captain Trevor's report, and their Resolution thereon without awaiting any explanation on the part of the Railway Company, the Committee have sent a copy of this communication also to the newspapers.

The further Resolution of Government under date the 5th instant, which the Committee observe was published yesterday, has been received, and will be duly replied to.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant. W. R. HOARE, Secretary.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Company's Offices, Bombay, 8th August 1863.

To W. R. HOARE, Esq., Secretary.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3011, dated the 28 ultimo, forwarding for my report copies of a Report made by the Deputy Consulting Engineer on the recent state of the Traffic on the Concan Line, North Eastern Division, especially at Kusara, and of a Resolution passed by Government on the 22nd Idem.

2. From the strictures contained in the Government Resolution it appears to me that His Excellency the Governor must have had before him some other report besides that of Captain Trevor's, (which on the whole is a most fair one) for with the exception of one or two points easily explained, I can see nothing in Captain Trevor's Report to justify the severe animadversions of Government on the management of the Traffic.

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3. The difficulties experienced in working the Traffic to our own satisfaction and that of the Public are due mainly if not entirely, to the want of adequate accommodation for Goods at the principal stations and so long as this want remains unsupplied, the difficulties will become more and more formidable year after year as the traffic increases.

4. For this want of accommodation the Traffic Department is not responsible, for it is patent to all, that on financial or other considerations, the Government have in many cases refused to sanction either a part or the whole of what has been asked for.

5. The accommodation at Bombay, a question which has long been under consideration, is notoriously insufficient, and has been so for years past though never felt to the same extent as this year which has in every respect been an unusual one. The rains set in very early and very heavily. By the opening of the Bhore Ghaut Incline, a larger amount of traffic was poured into Bombay from the South Eastern Deccan Line than could be delivered daily. The accommodation at Bombay was barely sufficient for this Traffic alone, and it was utterly impossible to import the Traffic from the North Eastern Line, except in small quantities at the same time as the Traffic from the South Eastern Line. The consequence was that a large quantity of goods was detained at Kussara for some days exposed to the weather. Such protection as could be provided in the shape of tarpaulins was provided as far as practicable. The Kussara yard being blocked with goods, it was impossible for some days, to receive any more traffic, and there was no alternative but to stop the goods Trains on the North Eastern Line, for had this not been done there would have been an accummulation of goods at Egutpoora, as well as at Kussara. The blocked state of the Bombay yard also rendered it necessary to stop the Goods Trains from Kussara until the yard was partially cleared. This was not, however, an unusual thing, it was donelast year also when the Traffic during the six months ending 30th June 1862, was in round numbers only 50,00,000 maunds compared with 57,00,000 maunds during the corresponding period this year, equal to an increase of seventy Railway waggon loads per day for the whole six months without one inch of extra accommodation to meet it.*

6. Last year, the late Traffic Manager had serious thoughts, in addition to stopping the Trains on the South Eastern and North Eastern Lines, of treating one of the Lines between Bombay and Callian as a siding for the reception of Goods from the foot of the Ghauts and working them into Bombay as best he could. This however, if acted upon would have been to keep the whole of the rolling stock standing idle under load, and it would have effectually closed the line between Bombay and the foot of the Ghauts.

7. To these difficulties was added that caused by the sudden failure of the Bhore Ghaut Incline, which threw a large amount of Traffic on our hands at Campolee and Khundalla, the Contractor being unprepared with a sufficient number of carts, to work the traffic by road as formerly, and the veriest tyro will admit the utter impossibility of taking a large traffic from the road to the rail and suddenly throwing it on the road again, and working it at once, with the same regularity as before such alteration from the first mode of working, which had been in operation for years.

8. It is no argument to say that the Incline was expected to fail, and that we should have been prepared; so far as we could be, we were prepared, but up to this day we have been unable to obtain one twentieth part of the number of carts required to move the traffic, notwithstanding the exorbitant rates that have been offered.

9. The explanation given above will account satisfactorily for the fact, so severely commented on by Government that "while the Contractor was bringing into Kussara at the rate of 4,000 bales of cotton and 3,000 bags of seed per diem, the Railway could not clear out more than 2,000 bales of cotton per day," and will shew how unfounded is the censure passed by them.

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10. Assuming even that the Bombay yard could have received more, which it could not, still the Company would have been unable to remove the Traffic from Kussara, owing to the want of a double line and the obstructive orders of Government not to allow trains to follow each other on a single line till Line Clear Reports has been received. It is simply impracticable to run more than a certain number of trains to and from Kussara and Wassind in the 24 hours, and those trains can bring only about 20 waggons, instead of, as between Callian and Bombay, 50, 60, and even 70 waggons, and between Campoolee and Callian 35 and 40 waggons.

11. There were also other circumstances which contributed in some measure to bring about the unfortunate state of things under notice. I will mention some of them here.

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12. Mr. Hornsby, the Goods Agent in Bombay, was unable from failing health, caused by exposure and over work, to perform his duties with his usual activity and ardour, and he was eventually compelled to apply for leave of absence for two months.

13. Had the office in the Bombay yard alluded to in my letter No. 3331 of the 25th May last, and which had been asked for several months ago been provided, it would have facilitated the performance of the Goods' Agent's duties in the yard, and his health would in all human probability not have suffered so much, but as it was, the exposure attendant on his duties ruined the health of a valuable officer, whose place *cannot* be supplied in India, and the Company will, in all likelihood, have to pay his fare back to England, and that of another man from thence in his place.

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14. These fares would have given us more than all we had asked for in the way of office accommodation to say nothing of the future results, the value of which can scarcely be overestimated, for it by no means follows that the Company will be able to get the right man for the place even by sending to England. He may from a variety of circumstances prove an utter failure.

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15. Some of our best Station Masters left the service during the busiest part of the season to join different mercantile firms in Bombay, and partly owing to the salaries question being unsettled, and men judging, from the treatment the Company's officers receive at the hands of Government, as to what their own fate may be, others are still leaving, the opening of new Banks and and other establishments offering them an opportunity of bettering their position. In such places, they have less to contend with in the way of strictures upon their conduct, have fas, very far, lighter work during the hours of work, not half the number of hours of labor, and in the majority of instances are much better paid. *There* they have something to look forward to, and feel and know that their endeavours and merits will be recognized and rewarded, but here, a miserable increase of Rs. 25 after a year or two year's service is grudged, in all probability not given at all, or only after repeated applications and reports to an officer, worth five times such and advance, and when given, it is given in such a spirit as makes it comparatively valueless.

16. I have now received three more resignations from men whose places cannot be supplied, and and the Company lose many men and much money before others become efficient; one of the men alluded to will, in his new position receive Rs. 25 a month *less* than we gave him, but he knows he will be better dealt by in a short time; a merchant in Bombay, only a few days ago, expressed to me his surprise that we should allow him to leave us, for, said he, a man like that must be worth *double* the money to the Company; *so he was.*

17. The Acting Traffic Manager has had to perform the 1st Assistant Manager's duties in addition to his own, the duties of each of these offices being quite enough for one man, as was acknowledged as far back as the year 1858, when the Traffic was not one-third what it is now, or the application then made for an Assistant or Goods Manager would not have been sanctioned, and of course it was impossible that the same alteration could be given to both. I would draw particular attention to this point, as the Government, while censuring the Company's want of management, in para. 4 of their Resolution, clearly admit the impossibility of one man efficiently conducting the duties of both appointments.

18. On the other hand, however, and with these difficulties in our way, the Government expect the same results, or rather they appear to have anticipated better results than were obtained with, double the Staff and a much less amount of traffic, last year, and I do not hesitate to say that such anticipations were both unfair and unreasonable.

19. I am quite sure that if His Excellency the Governor had clearly understood the immense difficulties we have had to contend with, he would have passed quite a different Resolution from that now under consideration.

20. Captain Trevor states that the crying evil is the system of delivery in Bombay. Whatever may be the disadvantages of the present system of removing Goods from the Bombay yard, the great evil is the want of room at that place, and it almost appears that the Government wilfully close their eyes and ears to our wants, as there is scarcely an outlay called for but difficulties and delays occur before what is asked for is sanctioned.

21. It is now fourteen months since the late Traffic Manager represented the insufficiency of the siding accommodation at the Terminus, and applied for two additional extensive sidings. These sidings, though absolutely necessary, have not, to this hour, been provided, Government having so long delayed sanction for their construction that they could not be commenced before the monsoon of the present year.

22. It will, however, be in your recollection that in order, as far as possible, to meet the great want of accommodation felt at Bombay, I early, and quite early in the season, waited upon Government with a view to obtain their sanction to the Company making use of a portion of the esplanade between the Dhobees and Sepoys' Lines for the purpose of stacking cotton, and enabling us to relive the waggons and bring into Bombay the Goods lying at the Ghaut stations.

23. As an instance of the very "liberal" manner in in which the Railway Company, and through them, the interests of the public are treated by Government, I beg to draw your attention to the Correspondence marked A to E inclusive, which had passed between the Company and Government, and copies of which you had handed to me for my information.

24. It will be observed that Government, although remonstrated with on the subject, yet persisted in levying what was in fact a *prohibitory* fee for the stacking of cotton. No comment is necessary on this instance of justice and liberality of the Government towards the Company.

25. I must, however, draw attention to the fact, that after having thus curtailed our operations at Bombay, and by their dilatoriness in sanctioning what the Company's Managers repeatedly asked for, and better than whom, none know so well what is required for the efficient working of the Traffic, and thus brought matters into that very state of which they this time so loudly complain; they remark in their Resolution No. 1354 of the 28th ultimo, (see annexed paper marked E) "they" that is the Company "can *now** make the sidings."

26. The system of operations in Bombay in regard to the delivery of goods is not one of *theory*, but *practice*, and we have added to and altered, in this country, the system obtaining at home as circumstances have occured to shew the necessity for, and to stop gaps and loop holes discovered from time to time where fraud had, or might have crept in.

27. From the remarks made in para. 15 of his Report, Captain Trevor appears to have misunderstood what I said to him as to the mode of doing business on the Boree Bunder Station. Consignees are not advised of the arrival of Goods until the Goods are received, and checked; what is meant by "as soon as the foot of the Ghaut Invoice comes to hand," I am utterly at a loss to understand, and can only assume that it is a mistake in printing.

28. Having now explained the difficulties we have had to contend with, in dealing with a large traffic, I am quite prepared to stand or fall by the judgment of any *practical* Railway men, but not by the judgment of amateur Managers, who, however conversant they may be in theory with the subject of working, cannot have an adequate perception of the practical working, and the difficulties which have to be met with and surmounted, and many of whose suggestions and remarks on the working are a bye-word among practical men. Under all the circumstances the wonder is not that the complaints have been so many, but that they have not been more.

29. I quite agree in the necessity for adopting at Bombay the English plan of the Railway Companies undertaking the delivery of all Goods at the merchants warehouses, and when I had the pleasure of accompanying Captain Trevor to Kussara, I pointed out to him the advantages of this plan, and I believe it is in consequence of what I then said that he has suggested the measure for the consideration of Government. The question, as the office records shew, has been under the consideration of the Railway Company's Officers for some time, upwards of twelve months past, but a fitting opportunity had not presented itself for introducing the system, experience having taught the folly of submitting improvements with any hope of having them considered until the necessity for them had absolutely forced itself upon the notice of Government. I am of opinion that no time should be lost now in bringing it into operation.†

30. The remarks made in para. 21 of Captain Trever's Report relative to the want of sufficient accommodation for the 3rd class traffic will form the subject of a separate communication when I make my Report on the complaints which have been made by His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Mr. Frere on this head.

31. There is one other point touched upon in Captain Trevor's Report viz., the want of attention on the part of the subordinates of the Traffic Department to the interests of the Company, and their incivility to passengers. The former, if it exists, is not in my power to remedy beyond suggesting, which has been done by myself repeatedly, and as repeatedly by the late Traffic Manager, the desirability of obtaining a better class of men and making it worth their while to remain with us, and dealing, as it deserves, with individual cases that may come under my notice. With regard to the latter, I may observe that a civil, courteous and obliging attention to the public is one of the first duties required of the Company's servants in this Department, and it has more than once been strongly impressed on the service generally, and every instance where their conduct has been otherwise, has, on the same being brought to my notice, been visited with severe punishment.

32. It is a duty I owe to myself and the service, to come forward and uphold and vindicate my own conduct and that of the Department of which I have the honor to be temporarily the Head, much that has now occurred never would have occurred had Government, years ago, sanctioned what years ago was asked for, and because the Department has not done better than the best that could be done, with the merchants and accommodation they had, Government assuredly are, in strict justice, the very last that should have at all complained, much less have made the remarks they have.

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33. If the result of this discussion be a radical change in the policy of Government towards the Railway Company with respect to their wants for the proper accommodation and working of the Traffic, then probably all that may be asked for in future will be granted, and my successor (or rather the late Traffic Manager's successor as I only hold the acting appointment, and it was thus understood from the first) having every facility for the efficient working of the Traffic, will be considered in the eyes of Government as "the" right man in the right place and all his acts be lauded forth as the perfection of Railway management.—I have the honor to be, &c.,

J. LOWE,

Acting Traffic Manager.

Great Indian Peinsula Railway, Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 7th August 1863.

* It is important to bear in mind that this increase did not come upon us with the regularity of 70 waggons per day, but that the whole rush was made only a short time before the burst of the monsoon.

† Indies are many. On the 9th June last, I addressed the Garrison Engineer on this subject with reference to a piece of ground required for stables and standing room for carts. *The ground was refused.*

### APPENDIX TO THE ACTING TRAFFIC MANAGER'S REPORT OF 7TH AUGUST 1863.

**A.**

No. 1044 OF 1863.—RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

To W. R. HOARE, Esq.,

Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay.

SIR,—With reference to the application made by you to the Consulting Engineer for Railways, I have the honor to inform you that the Committee of Directors have the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council for the temporary occupation, by the Company, of the vacant ground between the Dhobees' and the Sepoys' Lines on the Esplanade for the purpose of stacking cotton.

2. A fee of 9 pies per bale must be paid by the Company to the Garrison Engineer for this accommodation.—I have the honor to be, &c.,

H. RIVERS, Lieut.-Colonel,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 4th June 1863.

**B.**

No. 2379 OF 1863.

To Lieut.-Colonel RIVERS,

Consulting Engineer for Railways.

SIR,—I am instructed to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, No. 1044, according the Company permission to occupy temporarily, the vacant ground referred to on the Esplanade, for the purpose of stacking and delivering cotton.

2. As however, Government had agreed to provide the Company with siding ground on the Esplanade, the Committee submit that a fee ought not to be charged for stacking the cotton, for which the sidings would have been laid in, and they desire me to request that, under the circumstances, Government will be pleased to remit the fee.

3. I should also point out, that the bulk of the cotton which arrives at Boree Bunder Station comes in docras, whereas the fee is levied at per *bale*. As a docra, however, is about a third the weight of a bale, the Committee think, under any circumstances, that a corresponding reduction in the fee should be made.—I have the honor to be, &c.,

W. R. HOARE, Secretary.

Bombay, 12th June 1863.

**C.**

No. 1232 OF 1853.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

TO THE SECRETARY G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.

Copy of the resolution passed by Government on a letter dated 12th June 1863, No. 2,379, from the Secretary to the G. I. P. Railway Company, submitting, that as Government had agreed to provide the Company siding ground on the Esplanade, a fee ought not to be charged for stacking cotton on the ground permitted temporarily to be occupied between the Dhobees' and Sepoys' Lines, for which the sidings would have been available had they been laid in, and requesting remission of the fee, points out that the bulk of the cotton which arrives at Boree Bunder station comes in *Docras*, whereas the fee is levied at *per bale*, and that as a Docra is about a third the weight of a bale, a corresponding reduction should be made.

Government having agreed to give the Railway Company the land on the Esplanade required for their sidings, did not thereby engage to give it to them for any other purpose.

2. As to the question of Bales and Docras, it is not shewn that the Committee has applied to the Garrison Engineer, to whom the question ought first to have been referred.

H. RIVERS, Lieut.-Colonel,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 30th June 1863.

**D.**

No. 2703 OF 1863.

To Lieut.-Colonel H. RIVERS,

Consulting Engineer for Railways.

SIR,—With reference to Government Resolution No. 1232 of the 30th ultimo, I have to observe that if the cotton sidings on the Esplanade for which Government would have provided land, had been laid in, the Company would have been enabled to load the cotton from the Trucks into the Consignees carts, as is the case within the Boree Bunder Station, and so have saved expense. As it is, owing to the limited space in the station, the cotton, of which large quantities are now being brought down, has to be taken on to the Esplanade because there is insufficient room for it in the station, and it is submitted that the Company should not be charged a fee for the use of ground without which they could not properly work their Traffic. I trust, therefore, that Government will be so good as to take this into their consideration, and seeing that it is alike in the interests of the public and the Company, that adequate accommodation should be afforded to facilitate the delivery of Goods in Bombay that they will direct the fee for stacking cotton to be remitted.

Bombay, 3rd July 1863.

H. S. MAINE.

A. G. MACPHERSON,

Offy. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept.

### STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS FOR A BILL TO PROVIDE, &c. FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS TO ENQUIRE INTO CERTAIN CLAIMS AGAINST THE LATE NATIVE GOVERNMENT OF OUDH.

BETWEEN the years 1790 and 1856 repeated applications were made to the Hon'ble Court of Directors of the East India Company to satisfy or get satisfied certain claims on the Native Government of Oudh. On the annexation of that Province, these claims were brought forward once more, and pressed directly against the Indian Government, on the ground that having assumed the emoluments they were bound to discharge the debts of the late Native Rulers. The Court of Directors, in a Despatch dated the 17th June 1857, ordered the investigation of all such claims by the Financial Commissioner of Oudh or some Officer specially appointed for the purpose. When that order reached India the Mutiny was at its height; Oudh was in a state of anarchy; the office of Financial Commissioner had been, or was on the point of being abolished; and there was no Officer in the Province of sufficient weight and experience to be entrusted with such an investigation. Under these circumstances the Governor-General in Council referred the whole matter to the Hon'ble Sir B. Peacock, then a Member of Council, and his opinion was transmitted to the Secretary of State in a Despatch from the Governor-General in Council. Other claims brought forward subsequently, were referred to Mr. E. C. Bayley, then Extra Judicial Commissioner in Oudh. The result of these enquiries was adverse to the claimants; but objections were urged against both investigations on the ground that the claimants were not represented before the Officers making them, and that the enquiries could not be considered as carrying out the assurance given to Parliament in 1858 by Lord Stanley that "these claims could best be investigated by a Commission on the spot, and that such a Commission it was proposed to appoint."

The Secretary of State for India, in a Despatch dated 18th February 1863, has requested that a Commission be issued, and that the claimants be permitted to appear before the Commissioners in support of their claims. It appears necessary to pass a short act empowering the Commissioners to summon the claimants and witnesses, administer oaths, and take all such steps as may be necessary to enable them to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion respecting the several claims that may be referred to them.

According to the provisions of the Bill, the Governor-General in Council may appoint several Commissioners, or only one Commissioner, as may seem best. Notice is to be given in the *Calcutta Gazette*, of the time and place at which the consideration of the several claims will be entered upon. Claimants who call to appear in support of their claims at such time and place as shall be notified, will not be allowed to appear at all, unless the Commissioners, in the exercise of a discretionary power vested in them, permit them to appear subsequently. Section V provides that the conduct of the enquiry shall be assimilated as far as possible to that of an ordinary Civil suit, with the claimants as Plaintiffs and Secretary of State for India in Council as Defendant.

The 10th July 1863.

H. S. MAINE.

A. G. MACPHERSON,

Offy. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Deptt.

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The 10th July 1863.

H. S. MAINE.

A. G. MACPHERSON,

Offy. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept.

### STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS FOR A BILL TO GIVE THE GOVERNMENT CERTAIN POWERS WITH RESPECT TO FOREIGNERS.

By Act XXXIII of 1857, provision was made "to enable the several Governments of the British Territories in India to prevent the subjects of Foreign States from residing or sojourning therein, or from passing through or travelling in the same, without the consent of the said Governments." The act was a temporary measure, and expired on the 5th December 1859. It was continued for two years from that date by Act XXVIII of 1859, and was again continued by Act I of 1862, which Act will expire on the 5th December of the present year.

On the occasion of the last mentioned Act being passed, the Government of India consulted the Local Governments, and several other principle authorties, respecting the expediency of continuing the act for any further period in the form in which it stood, or with modifications. The replies to this reference indicate a general concurrence of opinion that the Government should be armed with such powers as the Act confers, but that the Act should be held in reserve to be applied to particular parts of the country, or for particular objects, as necessity may arise. At the same time it appears that the power given to the Governor-General in Council, and the Executive Government of any Presidency or place, by Sections XIII and XIV, of ordering any Foreigner to remove himself from the British Territories in India, and to enforce such order, may properly be possessed by those authorities under all circumstances.

In this view of the course to be adopted the Government of India concurs, and the present Bill is drawn to give effect to it. Sections XIII and XIV of Act XXXIII of 1857, are introduced as Sections III and IV and the powers specified in those Sections will be permanently in force; but the rest of the Bill consists of Sections (taken with verbal amendments from Act XXXIII of 1857) which will be put in force only in such parts of India, and for such periods as the Governor-General of India in Council may direct.

The 27th June 1863.

H. S. MAINE.

A. G. MACPHERSON,

Offy. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept.

### STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS FOR A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS TO ENQUIRE INTO CERTAIN CLAIMS AGAINST THE LATE NATIVE GOVERNMENT OF OUDH.

BETWEEN the years 1790 and 1856 repeated applications were made to the Hon'ble Court of Directors of the East India Company to satisfy or get satisfied certain claims on the Native Government of Oudh. On the annexation of that Province, these claims were brought forward once more, and pressed directly against the Indian Government, on the ground that having assumed the emoluments they were bound to discharge the debts of the late Native Rulers. The Court of Directors, in a Despatch dated the 17th June 1857, ordered the investigation of all such claims by the Financial Commissioner of O

poetry; there is versification; but versification is not poetry. Our opinion is that in the present very unhealthy condition of Bengali literature, and the scarcity of vernacular treatises conveying useful knowledge, the meaningless jingle of Bengali *Kobitas* might well be waived in favor of more needful prose works.

We take this opportunity to notice a new Bengali journal which has been started in Dacca. We certainly need vernacular papers that will undertake to enlighten the native community not only with respect to the great political questions of the day, but as with respect to their social obligations. The "antagonism of race" is a favorite phrase with the Indo-English Press, and the Anglo-Indian journals are accused of fostering and encouraging it; but we have read enough of vernacular periodicals to know that there are no greater cherishers of this antagonism than the men who most loudly deplore it, and their vernacular brethren. If the *Dacca Durpun* will undertake to set his elder brethren an example of honest and conscientious journalism, it will find an immense field for usefulness in Bengal; but if its ambition does not rise above a slavish emulation of the tone and spirit of the majority of the Bengali journals, it may gain a limited circulation, be subscribed for for the benefit of the vernacular schools, and even be so far honored as to have the *Indian Reformer* publish translated extracts from it; but it will be an ugly abortion for all that. Let it take our advice and advice and address itself to the correction of the evil-doings of native Zemindars and the social wrongs under which Hindoo society groans; let it seek to elevate the native community by seeking to impart useful knowledge, and establish a reputation for itself as an uncompromising foe to popular vices, and it will in the end obtain a power which will be the envy of its older brethren. But if its highest ambition be to imitate them, it will earn the fate it deserves.

## ZADKIEL THE PROPHET IN COURT.

(*Times, June 30.*)

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, GUILDHALL, JUNE 29. (SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS, BEFORE THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE AND A SPECIAL JURY.)

*Morrison v. Belcher Knight.*

THIS was a case of a very extraordinary character. It was an action by a retired Commander in the Royal Navy, and proprietor and editor of *Zadkiel's Almanack*, against Admiral Belcher for an alleged libel on the plaintiff, contained in a letter to the *Daily Telegraph* of the 1st of February last. On the 31st of January there appeared in that paper an article calling attention to the "predictions" in that publication, especially with reference to the lamented death of the late illustrious Prince Consort, and asking, "Who is Zadkiel?" The defendant then wrote to the editor a letter, which appeared the next day, and was the libel in question. It ran thus:

"Sir,—In your impression of this day you ask, 'Who is this Zadkiel?' and, 'Are there no means of ferreting him out, and handing him up to Bow-street under the statute as a rogue and vagabond?' I will aid you on the scent by first informing you he stands as a Lieutenant on the *Navy List*, seniority 1815; next that he has his admirers about Greenwich Hospital, who fancy him a prophet A. I.; and that his mischievous propensities are not solely involved in that foolish publication, *Zadkiel's Almanack*. More; I think he gave his name not long since as president of some peculiar society connected with astrology (R. I. Morrison.) A friend reminds me that 'the author of *Zadkiel* is the celebrated crystal globe seer who gulled many of our nobility about the year 1852. Making use of a boy under 14, or a girl under 12, he pretended, by their looking into the crystal globe, to hold converse with the spirits of the Apostles—even our Saviour, with all the angels of light as well as darkness, and to tell what was going on in any part of the world. Drawings were made of the objects seen in these visions. One noble lady gave one of these boys 5*l.* to give her intelligence respecting her boy, who was in the Mediterranean. That boy 'peached'—let the cat out of the bag. Of course the information was false. He took the money, if he be really the same for these profane acts, and made a good thing of it. If it was deemed sufficiently important there can be no doubt that he could be satisfactorily ferreted out. As to his position as a naval officer, excepting in the Coast-Guard, he has not served afloat since 1815.

"ANTI-HUMBUG."

There was another subsequent letter, in which there was a second count. It was obviously in answer to some inquiry from the editor:—

"((Private and Confidential))

"Sir,—I am unwilling to have my name mixed up with one of this stamp, but I had reason to be much disgusted with this personage at the period to which I alluded. The boy's mother confessed to me the trick he had played.—Yours, &c.,

"E. BELCHER."

"Union Club, January 31, 1862.

The defendant pleaded "Not Guilty," and also that the alleged libels were true in substance and fact.

Mr. Serjeant Shee, Mr. J. O. Griffiths, and Mr. E. Besley were for the plaintiff; Mr. Serjeant Ballantine and Mr. Field were for the defendant.

Mr. Serjeant Shee, in opening the case for the plaintiff, alluded to *Aubrey's Miscellanies* 1784, page 217, where mention was made of a "consecrated beryl," a kind of crystal, which he said he saw. The learned serjeant also alluded to a work of a Dr. Gregory, who stated that in these crystal balls persons saw scenes which were distant, and persons who were absent. The learned serjeant said that the substance of his client's complaint was that he was called in effect an "impostor," and charged with wilful imposture, and he hoped the jury would not be withdrawn from the real question to the mysteries of animal magnetism, or mesmerism, which had however, engaged a great deal of attention in the fashionable world a few years ago.

The handwriting being admitted.

The plaintiff was called. He appeared in plain clothes, but with a couple of medals on his breast. He stated that he was in the Royal Navy from 1804 to 1829, and since then had been in the Coast-Guard. He had devoted himself, he said, a great deal to "scientific pursuits," and had studied astronomy. After his retirement from the navy he had begun to study the old astrology, and had refuted *Lilly's Astrology*. He had published also *Zadkiel's Almanack*.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine desired that a copy be put in.

A copy was accordingly put in, and the following passages read therefrom:—

In 1861, under the head of "November," were the following:—"Lord Derby, Lord Cardigan, and Sir G Grey all begin to feel trouble from the great conjunction which fell on their nativities." Then in another part, under 26th of March, 1861. "The stationary position of Saturn will be very evil for all persons born on or near the 26th of August; among the sufferers I regret to see the worthy Prince Consort of these realms. Let such persons pay scrupulous attention to health." And at another part, under the head of "Prince of Wales," "The lunation at the end of November, 1860, gives warning of some suffering near at hand, but let us hope it will not be violent; but it is evil for the father of the native." In the *Almanack* for 1862 we find the following under October:—"The eclipse of the 31st of December 1861, which fell close to the ascending degree at birth of the Emperor of France, and very close to the place of the moon at birth of Lord Palmerston; the latter can hardly fail if he live so long, to succumb to fate under these influences." And again, "The Nativity of Lord Palmerston.—We have reason to fear that the country will lose the benefit of the noble lord's services in his 78th year. Not being informed of the hour of birth we may perhaps be some months out in the period, but if he should reach the middle of March, 1862, unscathed, he will then have a most fatal combination of threatening influences." Then, under the head of "The Nativity of Lord Brougham:"—"This interesting nativity was published by me in 1834. The planet Mercury nearly conjoined with Venus, denoting a master mind of the highest grade, yet a perfect Proteus, is a splendid proof of the truth of astrology. I notice it here because on his 84th birthday, 19th of September, 1862, the evil Saturn will be very near the sun, and on the 23d of September will pass over the stars wherein the sun was placed when this great man first drew breath. If he live to reach this day, as the moon will then be with Saturn, the influence will be most fatal to his life and health." There was in this *Almanack* for 1862 a notice of the "Magic Crystal:"—

"For some years I have omitted to introduce this interesting subject to the notice of my readers. This has not been from intentional neglect, but in consequence of my not being able to procure able and intelligent seers to inspect the crystal. The visions seen by young children have been often highly interesting and very instructive, yet they have not in general been of a nature to offer to my numerous readers. But recently I have been so fortunate as to obtain four excellent adult seers; three of them are ladies and one a gentleman. Two of them are artists, and so I have been able to possess sketches of some of the very interesting visions granted at our request. But I may say that two seers have been favoured with several splendid scriptural scenes, among which have been visions of many of the most interesting miracles. There has been seen, for example, the miracle of the 'five loaves and two small fishes,' and the feeding of the multitude thereby; also 'the walking on the water,' and 'the breaking of the bread at the last supper,' with many other scriptural events. . . . .

For many years have seers of all ages and conditions given me reason to believe that the visions given in the crystal emanate from spirits of a high and holy class.'

. . . . Among other questions and answers were the following:—"Should we make our supplications in the name of our Lord?" Answer.—"Why, he is your Mediator." "Are the Catholics right to pray to the Virgin Mary?" In reply there instantly appeared a vision of the cross with the words annexed, as on the cut given in the book—the words being "Truth" at the top of the cross, "Love and Peace" beneath. "By this vision I understood that not to the Virgin Mary, but to Him who suffered on the cross, and in His name should Christians supplicate."

In another number of the *Almanack* (1851) was a long account of visions seen in Lady Blessington's crystal," and among these was the following:—"Judas Iscariot also appears. Is very wretched. Did sell Jesus Christ. Is in hell. Asks to be let go from the crystal. Will be happier after next Sunday."

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine asked that the article in the *Daily Telegraph* should be put in, but

Mr. Serjeant Shee declined to put it in.

The plaintiff went on to say he had heard that Lady Blessington had a curious crystal ball with wonderful properties, and he bought it in 1849 of a dealer in curiosities in Brompton.

(The crystal ball was here produced amid suppressed merriment and handed round the court.)

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine.—Some of my younger brethren gentlemen, are looking into it to see their prospects of future business. (Great laughter.)

The plaintiff then went on to state that, having at it before his son, he said he saw Arctic scenery and the incidents of Sir J. Franklin's expedition, as to which he wrote an account for the *Athenæum*, which appeared. A young man named Usher also looked into the ball, and said he saw various things (which he described) in it. For himself, the plaintiff said, he never saw anything in it, not professed to have seen it. But in consequence of what had been announced various persons of distinction had desired to see it.

(The names of several persons of distinction were here mentioned.)

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine observed that he did not suppose these persons would like their names to be known.

Mr Serjeant Shee said he did not at all desire it, but simply to have the fact that such persons had asked to be allowed to see the ball, and that he had only shown it at their request.

The plaintiff went on to say that he had desired several of these persons to attend the trial, and he believed they were present. He had never taken any money for exhibiting the ball, nor had said he had ever seen anything in it; nor had he ever suggested to the boy or the young man to say so. Nor was it true to his knowledge that 5*l.* had been given to the boy to say he saw anything in the ball. He never heard it before the little, nor did he believe it to be true. He did not always go with the ball himself when he lent it but generally did so; and it was open to inspection. A servant girl said she looked at it, and saw something remarkable. She said she saw a brother of her master ill in a foreign country; and he believed, from what he had heard, that it turned out to be the fact.

The Lord Chief Justice.—We must not have that mere hearsay.

The plaintiff went on to say he had met the defendant at an evening party, when the ball was exhibited, and when he certainly saw nothing to excite disgust, nor did he at the time intimate that he had done so. He had never any idea of any importance in the matter. Among others, Baron Bunsen, the late Prussian Minister, had requested to see the ball, and "several Countesses." He at one time had as many as eight of them in the room. There was also a bishop and an archdeacon, and various members of Parliament. The plaintiff finally produced some drawings of the alleged appearances.

Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine.—Zadkiel looks like a Knight Templar. (Laughter.)

Witness.—So he is said to have appeared. (Laughter.)

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine.—Then there is Eve, as she seems to have appeared to some one. (Laughter.)

The Witness.—A spirit, who called herself Eve, (Laughter).

Mr. Serjeant Balantine.—Called herself! Do you think she told an untruth? (Laughter.) I hope these spirits are not guilty of false pretences. (Much laughter.)

The Witness.—She represented herself as Eve.

The Lord Chief Justice.—How? Did they communicate by word of mouth? I thought it was all by way of vision.

The witness said they appeared with legends, as coming out of their mouths. (Laughter.)

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine.—Then I see Titania "as she appeared in a chariot," and St. Luke as he appeared on several occasions. (Laughter.) You vouch for matters as true? You don't represent them as jokes, but quite seriously, as if you believed it all.

Witness said he believed all except the young man's Usher's.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine.—Pray how did you ascertain who they were? What language did they speak? Our mother Eve is not usually supposed to have understood English. (Laughter.)

Witness.—They spoke various languages—one Turkish.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine.—What language did Eve use?

Witness.—English, I believe. (Much laughter.)

Serjeant Ballantine.—And Titania?

Witness.—I think English also.

Serjeant Ballantine.—And, above all, St. Luke. What language did he speak? You see that would be a question of great interest, for there is a controversy as to what language he wrote in?

Witness said English. (Great laughter.)

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine.—What other languages were used?

Witness said Turkish, French, Latin, and Hebrew. (Laughter.)

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine.—And, pray, who interpreted?

Witness said nobody. (Laughter.)

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine.—These are the sort of things you vouch in your *Almanack*? You still represent that you have seers who behold things in this crystal ball? You have had some wonderful visions lately? You think, I suppose, it will benefit your *Almanack*?

Witness said he never thought of profit.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine.—You prophesy sometimes, I believe?

Witness.—No, I never prophesy; I only predict. (Great laughter.)

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine.—Well, you have had some failures lately; you predicted Lord Brougham's death, did you not? (Laughter.)

Witness.—I never predict death to any one; only danger. (Laughter.)

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine.—Oh, he was in danger; and if he had happened to die, of course you would have taken credit for it? (Laughter.)

Witness.—It is an annual prediction; it extends from birthday to birthday. He is in danger until his next birthday.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine.—Oh, I see. He is "in danger until his death; and then he is out of danger. (Great laughter.) Then, as to Lord Palmerston. Pray, is "the danger" you allude to from political combinations, or to his health?

The witness said his health.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine went on to ask questions in the same sarcastic spirit as to other similar matters, and at last

The Lord Chief Justice said,—Oh, really, we have had enough of this.

Serjeant Ballantine quite assented, and proceeded to elicit from the plaintiff that he had so lately as last year answered the questions of persons as to their "nativities," and received money from the wealthy. He also elicited that he advertised in the *Almanack* that advice would be given to those who were uneasy in their minds, and that the "aspects of the stars" would be taught at 1*l.* a head.

The evidence of the plaintiff's son (taken in America) was then read, the effect of it being that he had really seen the things he said he saw.

Various persons of rank, who happened in private society to have seen or heard of this "crystal ball," were called to show that it had been shown to them freely and without money payment. Most of them were ladies of rank, and

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine asked them no questions, but whether gentlemen were present, suggesting that they might have been called instead of the ladies. Of one of them the learned serjeant asked "Did you make any inquiries about the lady said, "Oh, no, I thought it such nonsense." (Laughter.)

Among the distinguished persons called was the Earl of Wilton, whose re-appearance in a new sort of cause excited some amusement. He had merely, like the others, seen this ball in society.

Serjeant Ballantine asked him, playfully, whether he had derived any information or advice from it which had been of any particular service to him. (Laughter.) To which the Earl answered in the negative.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine.—Pray, did you see any particular "conjunction" it suggested, any sort of "combination to you." (Much laughter.)

The Earl laughed, and said no.

A lady at whose house the defendant saw the ball in the plaintiff's company, was called, and said it was shown at the defendant's request, and that no money was asked for showing it.

The Lord Chief Justice.—It was by way of amusement, I suppose?

The lady said it was so. "Scientific amusement," she added. (A laugh.)

One of the ladies rather surprised the learned counsel for the plaintiff, who, asking her, "Had you any reason to suppose the boy was deceiving you," she said, "I thought he was deceiving me."

Another of the ladies said she had been told she had seven guardeen angels (a laugh), on which she remarked that she thought it "rather a large number." (Laughter.)

Mr. Kent, the proprietor and editor of the *Sun* newspaper, was called to show that he had seen the ball on one occasion, and proved the incident before stated as to the servant girl. He said she described a park, which he said he recognized by her description, and he believed she had not seen it before.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said the witness could not know that, and in cross-examination he elicited that the park belonged to her master, upon which the serjeant said scornfully "Oh, she described her master's country seat did she?"

Sir E. L. Bulwer, the girl's master, was called to show that, so far as he knew, she had not been there; but he added that her description was very vague and general, and appeared not at all remarkable to him, and, moreover, she might have seen a print of it.

A clergyman was called, who said he had seen it, and that he was told by the boy that he saw his (the clergyman's) son in a distant country, but the description he gave was so general that it was impossible to tell whether it was true or not. (A laugh).

A right rev. prelate was one of the witnesses called to prove that he had seen the crystal ball in private society, where it was voluntarily exhibited.

A lady of mature age was called, who gave a marvellous account of the visions she had seen in the ball. She had first seen, she said her mother, who had been dead 50 years. The scene, she said, was so solemn she should never forget it. Then she saw a man, clad in full armour, with a brass helmet on his head; then a lady in a pink dress, who leant on his shoulder. (Roars of laughter.) The scene, she said, would never pass from her memory while she was blessed with memory. That was the first scene. (Laughter.) She went on to describe strange things she had seen.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine.—Did Mr. Morrison tell you who the man in armour was? (Laughter.)

Witness said it was "the presiding spirit of the crystal." (Great laughter.)

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine.—Did you learn the names of the two persons who were in such loving converse together? (Laughter.)

The witness said she did not, nor had she ever seen either of them since. (Great laughter.)

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine.—Pray are you one of the mediums he advertises?

Witness.—No Sir, I have not that honour. (Laughter.)

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine.—You have a firm belief in it, Madam? You have always seen something in it whenever you looked at it?

Witness said "Yes."

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine.—You probably are sure you would see someting in it again?

Witness.—Perfectly.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine then, amid much laughter, produced the ball, and desired the witness to look into it, but she with much indignation said, "It is too solemn a thing, Sir." (Roars of laughter.)

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine.—Oh, Madam, if you look at it in that light I won't ask you. (Great laughter, amid which the witness withdrew.)

A young woman was called, who gave somewhat similar evidence, only her experience appeared to have been principally in landscape. She saw she said, a Swiss cottage, &c.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said he should call no witnesses.

Mr. Serjeant Shee then addressed the jury on the case of the plaintiff, and observed that he saw the case for the defence would, as he anticipated, consist in ridiculing the plaintiff's astrology. But that would be beside the issue, which was whether the plaintiff had been guilty of wilful imposture for the purposes of pecuniary advantage. The jury, the learned Serjeant said, could not be certain that these people under the influence of excited fancy did not think they saw what they said they saw, and, even if they thought otherwise, could they find that the plaintiff had wilfully gulled and deluded the gentry and nobility of this country in order to make money.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine then addressed the jury on behalf of Sir Edward Belcher, a gentleman, he said, of world-wide fame, whose name was well known in connection with many adventurous expeditions. The plaintiff had thought at prudent to sue him, instead of the *Telegraph*, which had first introduced the matter in an article which his learned friend shrunk from producing. He by no means was disposed to treat this case merely as one for ridicule; although he had deemed it proper to apply the "test of truth," as a great writer termed ridicule, he rather felt disposed to denounce with indignation a scandalous trick and imposture. As to evidence, all evidence would be useless and worthless unless the jury were convinced already that this was an imposture; as the learned serjeant said he hoped they were, and anxious to put an end by their verdict to a system of superstition fostered by the superstition of some foolish women and some men who were worse. One would have thought that in the 19th century we had got above and beyond such delusions; but, unhappily, day by day it was made manifest that we were not. There had been conjurors and impostors in every age, and they were to be found constantly in our own. These were the old tricks which had imposed upon people in every age. The very works which his learned friend had referred to showed it; and, as a matter of public discussion and free comment, his client or any one else had a right to brand them as impostures and profitable impostures. If they were not so, then fortunetelling was not unlawful, and many an old gipsy was trotting away upon the treadmill because she could not have the benefit of his learned friend's lucid exposition of her particular imposture. (Roars of laughter.) What did it matter whether the imposture were by means of "lines" on the hand, or "conjunctions of the stars?" What mattered it whether the imposture were carried on by means of a stupid boy or a cunning boy? If they were honestly and fairly deemed to be impostures people had a right to say so, and he did not hesitate to say that he looked upon the plaintiff as one of the pests of society, and when he found that he was predicting other persons' deaths, and had not even shrunk from bringing into his balderdash the name of the illustrious and lamented Prince whom we had lately lost, he acknowledged that he felt the deepest indignation—the more so as these pretended predictions were couched cunningly in terms of such unvagueness that, in almost any event, they might be said to be verified. He wondered whether the prophet had consulted the stars as to the event of this trial (laughter); whether he found that Mars had crossed Venus (roars of laughter), or whether Saturn was in the ascendant. (Laughter).

The Lord Chief Justice.—I fancy he will think he is "in Scorpio." (Laughter.)

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said he fancied he thought his "bright particular star" was Serjeant Shee (laughter), and that he cared not a straw for any other "conjunction" whatever. The plaintiff had predicted the deaths of Lord Palmerston and Lord Brougham, but happily they survived; and, as to Lord Palmerston, no doubt, he cared more for combinations in the House of Commons than for any "conjunctions of stars" whatsoever. (Great laughter.) He contended that his client had a perfect right to denounce all this trash as imposture, and as most mischievous and infamous imposture. Not if it were less so—but all the more so—because it appeared that some poor creatures fancied them to be true. Passing on to the Scriptural subjects of the visions, the learned Serjeant denounced them as blasphemous, and calculated to bring religion into contempt. The conversation or interview with Judas Iscariot, for instance, what could be more monstrous? And was it gravely to be listened to, as a matter of defence, that these things might be true? As to their being done for profit he did not believe that fortune-telling was a philanthropical institution (a laugh), or that any other system of imposture ever was so. The Jury might depend upon it that if there was an imposture it was not an imposture for nothing. And the *Almanack*, in which mention was made of the ball, and "advice" to persons of uneasy minds, was admitted to be for profit; so of the teaching of the "aspects of the stars" or the science of astrology. Who were the people whose "minds were uneasy?" The week and the valetudinarian, and who would go to a conjuror when they had tired a doctor? This was the drawback from this astrological humbug bore sway. Probably the jury could hardly think it possible that any persons could be so foolish as to be misled by these delusions. As to the people of rank who had been called, they had merely beguiled a few idle hours, and it was really too bad to summon those ladies here when their husbands might as well have been called. As to the elderly lady—who was called to prove the visions she had seen—really it was a pitiable spectacle, and a marked illustration of the mischievous effects of this system if fraud and imposture. That system his client, Sir Edward Belcher, had denounced with natural indignation, as became a sailor who had seen the wonders and the grandeurs of nature in either hemisphere, and had felt a natural detestation and disgust for these wretched tricks—which were only fit to put money into the pocket of an impostor. He stood there by his counsel to repeat and adhere to that expression of his opinion, and he believed that he would have the sympathy of every thinking man.

The Lord Chief Justice, in summing up the case to the jury, pointed out that the pith of the libel was that the plaintiff was an imposter and guilty of wilfully gulling the public. And to support the plea of justification they must be satisfied that he exhibited the ball knowing it to be an imposture, and for purposes of profit. Were they satisfied of that? There were persons who through obliquity of mind or prejudice, or passion, or delusion, brought themselves into a state in which they were themselves deceived upon it. And, if the plaintiff really believed these things, though the jury might laugh at him, could they say he was an impostor? As to the exhibition of the ball for money, certainly it had not been made out, and the reception of money for the *Almanack*, or the teaching of astrology, or the casting of horoscopes,—that would not support the plea of the reception of money for the exhibition of the ball. It was one thing to be an impostor and another thing to be a fraudulent impostor. The plea of justification, therefore, was not made out. Then, as to the other ground of defence,—upon the plea of "Not guilty,"—that defence was that the matter was one fit for public discussion and denunciation. Now, if the system was mischievous, and calculated to delude the unwary and the credulous, it was, no doubt, fit subject for indignant denunciation. But it was another thing to say that because a man put forward such a publication or such a system a public writer could go back into his past history and state facts which were not true, and were calculated to do him injury. His system might be described as an imposture, but facts must not be invented or misstated as to his past life, with a view to destroy the credit of it. Now, here the defendant took upon himself to say that the plaintiff, in his past life, had been guilty of imposture, and of wilful imposture, and for the purpose of profit. The law, at the last sitting, laid down in this court, in the case of "Campbell *v.* Spottiswood," was lately confirmed by the Court of Queen's Bench, and it was this:—It was not because a public writer might not be able to prove to the letter all he had stated that, therefore, he was liable; but the jury must be of opinion that his observations and inferences were fair and legitimate under the circumstances; or that they were not so unfair as to be reckless, and thus, in law, malicious. Therefore, in this case, the jury must be satisfied, in order to find for the defendant on that ground, not only that he honestly believed that the plaintiff had taken money for a fraudulent exhibition, but that he had such fair grounds for his imputation that his inference was not so unfair as to be reckless. It was true that the exhibition of the crystal ball had been so general as to be public; but still the personal character of the plaintiff was involved in the imputations made upon him, and unless they could be defended, either upon the ground first stated or on the plea of justification, supposing the jury deemed them libellous, they must find for the plaintiff. Even, however, in that case, as it was clear that Sir E. Belcher had written with an honest desire to put down what he deemed to be an imposture, it was important to see what its character was. And no doubt there was much that was reprehensible in it, and if the jury thought it partook of the character of imposture they were at liberty to consider it in their verdict as to the amount of damages. Of all the strange delusions that ever had misled the mind of man the notion that our destinies were affected by the combinations of stars was perhaps the strangest. Ancient astronomers had affixed, for convenience, certain names to particular stars, borrowing those names from heathen mithology; and then astrologers had actually, in their ignorance, ascribed to the stars the character of those deities whose names they bore; and, then, because one bright star was called Venus, and another of a more fiery red was called Mars, they had fancied that persons born "under" those stars had the characteristics of those particular heathen deities. Nothing could be more absurd, and such was the sort of rubbish with which this *Almanack* was filled, the obvious object being to enable the publisher to charge 6*d.* for an *Almanack* of which all that was useful was only worth a penny. No wonder that a man so distinguished in the realms of science as Sir Edward Belcher should be led to denounce such a system; and if in doing so the jury thought he had stepped beyond the law they were at liberty to consider the nature of the publication in the damages they awarded.

The jury retired to consider their verdict, and were absent some time. On their return, about five o'clock, they gave a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, 20*s.*; and The Lord Chief refused a certificate for costs.


## Banks.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above not exceeding 20,000, repayable on demand ..... Rs. 1,000 and 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 4 do. do.
Do. Do. 12 do. ..... 6 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 7 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 8 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight ..... 2*s.* 0*d.* per Rupee.
Do. 4 do. ..... 1*s.* 11½*d.* do.
Do. 3 do. ..... 1*s.* 11¾*d.* do.
Do. 2 do. ..... 1*s.* 11¾*d.* do.
Do. 1 do. ..... 1*s.* 11¾*d.* do.
On demand ..... 1*s.* 11¾*d.* do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent. commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.
Bombay, 19th June 1862.

## Houses, &c. to Let.

TO LET.—One large and one small Godown. Apply at No. 19, Hummum Street.

TO LET.—An Airy and COMMODIOUS HOUSE on Malabar Hill, just vacated by Mr. Henry De Closets. For particulars apply on the premises to JEWANJEE MANECKJEE.

FOR SALE.—THREE WELL-FURNISHED BUNGALOWS, at Khandalla, in good situations, and with an ample supply of water in the immediate neighbourhood. Properties now on view. For particulars apply to JEWAJEE MANECKJEE, Horaby Row.

OFFICES TO LET.—TO BE LET WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—The Offices now occupied by Messrs. Stoehr, Prieger & Co., suitable for a Bank. For particulars apply to STOHER, PRIEGER & Co., 28, Medow Street.
Bombay, 6th August 1863.

## Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stone. For sale at the godowns of McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, a quantity of WINES and SPIRITS bottled by W. Worthington & Sons, received ex *Africana*; also a small consignment per *Octavia* of Hennessy's Brandy in quarter Casks and Hogsheads. ROBINSON & Co.

TO THE TRADE—TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.

THE undersigned are now prepared to take orders for this celebrated Beer of which they will have full supplies coming to hand after the rains.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Sole Agents for Messrs. JOHN & ROBERT TENNENT.
Bombay, 14th July 1863.

FOR SALE.—WINES, &c., shipped and selected by T. G. SHAW & Co., 32, Fenchurch Street, London (late SHAW and MAXWELL). Apply to CHARLES J. SHAW, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Messrs. T. G. SHAW & Co., continue, as before, to execute direct orders from India.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in—
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 " 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 " 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, &c.:—
Cognac, real French,
Burgundy, Beaujolais, at Rs. 18 per dozen.
Champagne, Reinart's, in quarts and pints, 1858 Vintage.
Claret, Barton and Guestlier's, Beychevelle.
Do. do. Chateau Leoville.
Sherry, Cortisso's.
Also, Westley Richard's new Breech-loading Rifles, with Cartridges and Ammunition for the same.
A few of Milner's Fire Resisting Safes, and Brown Brothers' celebrated Iron Folding Chairs and Couches.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bombay, 21st May 1863.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTON & WORTHINGTON, of Dublin:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sparkling HOCK, Superior | ..... | as per doz. | Rs. 40 |
| Do. MOSELLE, superior | ..... | do. | " 36 |
| SHERRY, Superior Pale dry | ..... | do. | " 30 |
| Do. Excellent Golden | ..... | do. | " 28 |
| Do. Excellent Pale | ..... | do. | " 26 |
| PORT, Old, very superior | ..... | do. | " 30 |
| GUINNESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts | ..... | do. | " 8 |

FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| MADEIRA, a Select Wine | ..... | as per doz. | Rs. 28 |
| RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy | ..... | do. | " 25 |
| ST. GEORGE, | Do. | do. | " 22 |
| CLARET, good Dinner Wine | ..... | do. | " 24 |
| Do. do. Breakfast do. | ..... | do. | " 20 |
| Do. do. do. | ..... | do. | " 18 |
| Do. do. St. Estephe (Bombay bottled) | ..... | do. | " 15 |
| OLD COGNAC, superi r | ..... | do. | " 25 |

Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to 5, Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

TENNENT'S BEER.—A fresh supply of this favorite brand has just arrived, and will be FOR SALE in a few days, at the godowns of the undersigned—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ale in quarts | ..... At Rs. 5½ | per dozen. |
| Do. in pints | ..... " 3 | " |
| PORTER in quarts | ..... " 4½ | " |
| Do. in pints | ..... " 2½ | " |

20th July, 1863. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

PINET CASTILLON & Co.'s BRANDY.—The undersigned having been appointed sole Agents for the celebrated Brand, beg to intimate that no shipment is genuine unless accompanied by a certificate, which can be seen at their office. *Orders Registered.*
Counterfeits will, when detected, be punished according to Law.
Bombay, 29th July 1863. ROBERT FRITH & Co.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler & Co., London:—
Champagne, in case containing 1 doz. each.
Moselle, do. do. 1 "
Sherry, do. do. 3 "
Claret, do. do. 2 "
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes ½ "
The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—
Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing 3 doz. each.
Sherry, do. do. 3 "
Brandy, do. do. 1 "
Old Tom, do. do. 1 "
Whiskey, do. do. 1 "
W. NICOL & Co.

## For Sale.

QUILLS FOR SALE.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF FIRST CLASS QUILLS have been received, and are now on sale at the BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, Medow Street, Fort, at from Rs. 7 to Rs. 45 per thousand.

FOR SALE.—Best Trichinopoly CHEROOTS with an without reeds. Apply to JEEWUNJEE EDULJEE'S SONS, Mess Agents.

FOR SALE.—A VERY FINE GUITAR in case complete. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by ROBERT COCKS & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor Napoleon III.
*Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.—A COMPLETE STEAM BAKERY, including Engine Boiler, Patent Travailing Oven, Corn Mill, Flour Dressing Machine, Kneading Machine, with Patent Crank change of motion, Reversing Brake, Half Sack Mixing Machine, together with complete set of cutters for different sorts and sizes of biscuits. The whole with Shafting Pulleys, Belts, Bolts, &c.
This Steam Bakery has recently been received from England, and is ready for immediate fixing.
Apply to Mr. MUNCHERJEE PESTONJEE BADHURJEE, No. 30, Medow Street, Fort.

PORTABLE PUMPING ENGINES, FORCE and LIFT PUMPS, suitable for Irrigating purposes, or for pumping out Foundations, Trenches, &c.
Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Crab Winches, Lifting Blocks, Chains and Ropes.
Tools for Engineers and Contractors.
Bar Iron and Plate Iron.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron and Sheet Zinc for Roofing.
FLETCHER & MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Buree Bunder.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS —FOR SALE.—
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand, but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

ARCHERY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. have just received an assortment of ARCHERY KIT comprising—
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Lemon Lance Wood Bows.
Do. do. Painted and Feathered Arrows in 1 dozen cases with Lock and Key.
Do. do. Quivers and Belts.
Do. do. Registered Spring Gloves.
Do. do. Arm Guards.
Tassels, Pricksers and Markers.
Grease Pots.
Extra Bow Strings.
Medical Hall, Byculla and the Fort, Bombay.

## Business Announcements.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battens, Rine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE Waree Bunder.

COFFEE PLANTATION.—A gentleman owning 960 acres of land in Goa, 100 acres of which were planted with Coffee plants last month (June), and 100 acres more are now being planted and will be finished by the end of this month, is desirous to meet with a Partner. The situation of the estate cannot be excelled. The soil is rich virgin, dark snuff-coloured, with public roads and rivers running through it; it is well wooded, and very healthy. Terms moderate. Particulars can be obtained on application personally, or by letter, to "Planter," No. 1, Rampart Row, Fort.

THE NUPTIAL MEDAL to commemorate the marriage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, cut in gold and silver by Hunt and Roskell, Jewellers to the Royal Family, received by the last mail steamer by TREACHER & Co.,
Bombay (the Fort and Byculla.)

BATHS, BATHS, BATHS.

TRAVELLING and SHOWER BATHS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. are in receipt of a new assortment of BATH TINS; Portable Shower Baths with curtains, &c.; Travelling Baths with lid, lock, &c. &c.; the OXFORD HIP AND SITZ BATH, with a general assortment for adults and children. TREACHER & Co.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

PHO